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Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 43 BOMBAY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Nation's Reply To Malaviya's Revolt

Deals Crushing Defeat On Award Issue

CONGRESS REFUSES TO WALK INTO NET

Socialist Amendment About Parliamentary Board Rejected

On the second day of its plenary session, the Indian National Congress rejected Pandit Malaviya's amendment to Dr. Ansari's omnibus resolution on the Communal Award issue, by an overwhelming majority, amidst loud applause from all sections of the House.

Dr. Ansari's resolution was attacked from two points of view—the Socialist point of view and the Hindu communalist point of view. Although both the attacks failed, it might be said to the credit of the Socialists that they left a good impression behind.

KAMALADEVI'S EFFECTIVE SPEECH

Among the speakers on this resolution, the Socialists figured very prominently—Sjt. Narendra Devji, Babu Sampurnanand and Sjt. P. Y. Deshpande. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya was in her elements, and seldom was she seen in a better form.

The speakers on the Communal Award were agreed that Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party had done the greatest harm to the country and the Congress.

The second day's proceedings of the Indian National Congress began, as usual, with the singing of Vande-Mataram and other national songs by young ladies.

The President announced at the outset that nearly 26 delegates had expressed their intention of speaking for and against the amendments. As the time at their disposal was short, he could not possibly allow all of them. He would, therefore, pick and choose in such a way that no school of thought would remain unrepresented among the speakers.

SJT. DEV'S AMENDMENT.

Sjt. Narendra Dev (U.P.) moved an amendment to Dr. Ansari's omnibus resolution asking the House to disown the programme and policy of the Parliamentary Board.

The speaker reminded the House that the Lahore Congress, in its historic resolution fixing "complete Independence" as the goal of the country, had called upon all Congressmen to boycott the Legislatures, which were so many obstacles in the attainment of the country's goal. That injunction against council-entry was not temporary, but permanent and should continue until Swaraj was won. He asked the House to look at Dr. Ansari's resolution in the light of the Lahore Decree.

When the Working Committee at Patna had first raised the ban on Council-entry, it had specifically said that a section of Congressmen wanted to enter legislatures, they were being allowed to do so. It never then seemed to intention of the Working Committee to make entry into Councils a definite item of the Congress programme.

And why did certain Congressmen want to enter legislatures, asked the speaker. Dr. Ansari, he said, had provided the answer in his speech. Dr. Ansari had said that they were going in to expose the repression policy of the Government, to fight the White Paper to remove the ban on Congress organisations, to secure the release of Congressmen who were in jail and to ask for a Constituent Assembly.

Replying to Dr. Ansari's programme, item by item, the speaker said that the Government's repressive policy was stark naked and stood self-exposed. Every Imperialist Government practised that policy of repression-cum-concession in all slave countries and the Congress had made no new discovery that it should undergo the electioneering ordeal to expose it.

"SIGNAL TRIUMPH FOR GOVT."

The White Paper was designed to gather together reactionary forces to put down the Congress. Will it be a signal triumph for the Government that the Congress itself was joining the forces that were meant to crush it?

As for the hope entertained by the Working Committee that Government would concede a Constituent Assembly, the speaker described it as hopelessly ridiculous. He said Constituent Assemblies had been convened by other nations after they had wrested power. Whoever heard of a constituent assembly in co-operation with the very power that wanted to keep you weak and subjugated?

He then referred to Babu Rajendra Prashad's Presidential Address wherein it was said that Swaraj could only come through dynamic mass action, and that was the Socialist position too.

"WRONG ISSUE AT WRONG TIME."

Referring to Pandit Malaviya's insistence on the rejection of the Communal Award, Sjt. Narendra Dev said that Panditji had raised a wrong issue at a wrong time to divide the Congress and the country. The rejection of the Communal Award could not possibly usher in an era of peace and plenty. It was the Socialist programme that could do it.

Pandit Malaviya had said that the Congress was rejecting the White Paper, but letting the Communal Award remain. That was a fallacious statement. Even if the Imperialists stuck to the Award, if India succeeded in gathering strength enough to wreck the White Paper Constitution, it could also scrap the Award, and replace it by an agreement arrived at in India by Indians themselves. (Cheers).

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, seconding the previous speaker, devoted her impressive speech, mostly to exposing the inconsistency in the Working Committee's resolution deriding "class war and expropriation of property."

She said she was amazed that one of the main planks in the election campaign of the Parliamentary Board should be that Britain had hurled a challenge in India's face in the shape of the White Paper constitution, and that it was India's duty to pick up the gauntlet by returning the Congress candidates at the top of the polls.

"RIDICULOUS."

How ridiculous was that position, exclaimed the speaker. The bogey of challenges had been raised to rouse people's sentiments. The real fact was that the challenge was not a new thing at all. It had been there since the advent of the East India Company. The challenge was

(Continued on page 9)

Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA who made a desperate speech in support of a lost cause at the open session of the Congress on Friday, while moving his amendment to the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award.

SHANMUKHAM'S RIVAL SCORES

Congress Candidate Polls 75 Per Cent Of Votes

BOMBAY, Oct. 27

Information has been received in Congress Parliamentary Board circles that Swamy Venkatachallam Chetty of Chettinad, a candidate of Congress Parliamentary Board, to Assembly has polled 75 per cent of votes as against Sir Shanmukhan Chetty. —United Press.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

(From A. Correspondent)

EHOWALI, Oct. 25.

Since the 17th instant, when the A. P. (Artificial Pneumothorax) treatment was started on Mrs. Kamala Nehru, her temperature is coming down. Her general feeling is better and she looks more cheerful, though still very weak. Her extreme weakness is a cause for anxiety.

AJMER DISPUTE

Working Committee Takes Up Matter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Working Committee battled, this afternoon, with the Ajmer election dispute, which had caused some stir here, because of Satyagraha resorted to by the delegates. Gandhiji had pacified them last night, and asked them submit their case to Working Committee for review.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, ex-president, who had declared the election invalid, was kept out of Working Committee meeting to enable Ajmer delegates to put their case without being prejudiced by Mr. Patel's presence.

The task of the Working Committee proved most difficult, however, as it was nearing six p.m. and the Congress session was to be attended by the president the meeting adjourned till to-morrow when the Ajmere case will further be considered.—A. P. Special.

Irish Sweep Draw On Cambridgeshire

20 UNITS OF £30,000 EACH AS FIRST PRIZE

Two Bombay Men Draw Horses

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.

The following are the results of the draw in the Hospitals Sweepstake on Cambridgeshire:—

Highlander, drawn by AT43936 Aungkyawsint, Henzada, Burma; Homily: CC74553, Triumph, Parikh, Ghadiyali Pole, Baroda; Wychwood Abbot: AT44120, Love is God, G.E.S. Office, Maymyo, Burma; Sublime Prince: HH-336729, Arafajaz, Hussainphaty, Rangpura, Sialkot.

RECEIPTS TOTAL £3,234,619.

Receipts of the Hospitals Sweepstake on Cambridgeshire, the draw of which begins to-day, total £3,234,619. The amount available for prizes is £2,001,193, including 20 units, each with the first prize of £30,000, the second of £15,000 and the third of £10,000.

Drawers of 87 horses win 402|6|0 each and there will be ten residual prizes of £119|6|0 each.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S LUCK

Black Devil: AT-80059, Goodluck, Imperial Bank, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, and ZB-07533, Kiloswar, P.O. Bindki, District Fathepur.

ANOTHER BOMBAYITE'S LUCK

Spirituelle Second: CP 72664, Paranchi, 107 Mougul Street, Rangoon; Young Native: AT 43055 Kankaunigpyi, 98, Fifty-second Street, Rangoon; Eleda: CM 75023 Zindapir, C|o Lalchand Kaliandas, Karachi; Hatguard: CL 83070, Winner, Herocycle Stores, Randhi; Adriatic: CC 03494 Patel Valikaduji, Shadkodraaluka, Jambusar, District Broach; Gay Dancer: AK 05123 Ramanlal Maneklal Kayasth, Hope Market, Ahmedabad; The Font: HT 76459, Luckyfellow, Dinanan Street, Bahawalpur; Hot Bun: AT 79080, Tejpal, C|o Lalji Gokuldas, Chandrachock, Eighth Lane Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

—Reuter.

21 PRIZES FOR INDIA

DUBLIN, Oct. 27

Eight hundred tickets in the Irish Sweep were drawn to-day. Fiftythree per cent went to Great Britain 30 percent to the United States. An analysis of to-day's winners shows Britain has drawn 425 prizes and the United States 240 Ireland 44 South Africa 30 India 21 Canada 15 France 8 and the rest of the world 17. Fifty horses remain to be drawn on Monday.

ONLY 37 HORSES LEFT IN RACE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Irish Sweep will open to-morrow with the drawing of part of the ninety horses—first acceptances for the Cambridgeshire. It is not expected that more than two-thirds of the total will be draw before the draw adjourns to lunchtime on Monday. This is the largest number of horses in the history of the sweep-stakes. Only 37 horses are left in the race and the holders of the remainder are expected to receive just over £500 each.

This would indicate that the amount subscribed was slightly smaller than the Derby Sweep last May when the total was £2,035,000 and the prize fund £1,802,000.

Communalists Have No Place In Congress

ORGANISATIONAL DISCIPLINE CLAUSE

Constitution Committee Makes Unanimous Report

The fundamental change in the constitutional scheme representing a compromise between the existing constitution and Gandhiji's proposals have been adopted by the "Special Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the Subjects Committee.

Give And Take Spirit

The Committee immediately after its appointment commenced its labours. Throughout the discussions an admirable spirit of accommodation and 'give and take predominated.

Mahatma Concedes

Mahatma Gandhi, who fought so hard and insistently, it is understood, appreciated the various difficulties put forward in the Committee by the Socialist members and readily yielded where he thought that their demand was reasonable.

Unanimous Report

The Committee concluded its labours at 10 p.m. on Saturday and its report, it is understood, is unanimous, both Gandhiji and Socialist members of the Committee being party to it.

Before Working Committee

The report will first be considered by the Working Committee before it is placed before the Subjects Committee.

The Special Committee on constitutional changes rose at ten on Saturday after arriving at unanimous conclusions to which Gandhiji is a party. The changes provide 'inter alia' that:

500 primary members will elect one delegate to the Congress, but the maximum number of these delegates shall not exceed 2,000.

Provincial delegates will form the Provincial Congress Committees provided no Provincial Congress Committee exceeds 100 in membership and wherever there is excess of delegates in the province those delegates shall elect from among themselves 100 members constituting the Provincial Congress Committee.

The Congress will hold the annual session with 2,000 delegates. The President will be elected by these delegates and not by the Provincial Congress Committees and he will have the right of selecting his own Working Committee. But the Working Committee, it is understood, will have purely executive functions and cannot take any decision bring about a change affecting the principle, programme and policy of the Congress.

These delegates will also elect the All-India Congress Committee whose strength will be one-twelfth of the total strength of delegates, which means that the A.I.C.C. can never be more than 165 in number.

Provision is being made that one day will be allotted for non-official business at every Congress session.

The Working Committee will fix the members of the A.I.C.C. for each province. Bombay City will elect 20 delegates instead of 30.

All elections under the new constitution must be completed by the 15th January next, under the transition clause. The Working Committee will decide on the question of voting by a single transferable vote and plural or single member constituencies.

It seems that the Special Committee's time was mostly taken by amendment regarding communal activities. The franchise clause as finally amended in this respect runs as follows:—

"No Congressman, being a member of any elective Congress Committee, shall be a member of any similar Committee of any communal organisation, whose politics are, in the opinion of the Working Committee anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress."

Socialist members of the Special Committee are party to the compromise, but it is doubtful whether other Socialist members will agree not to move any amendments when the report comes up before the Subjects Committee to-morrow.

The changes above defined retain the features of the existing constitution and also concede Gandhiji's point that hereafter the delegates must be directly responsible to the electorate. Thus, whereas the number of delegates has been reduced to one-third, and that of the A.I.C.C. to a little less than half, there will be homogenity as the same electoral college will elect the A.I.C.C. as will elect the President for the National Congress and constitute the Provincial Congress Committees.

It is understood that Gandhiji had informal talks to-night with leading members of the Working Committee and informed them of the reasons which led him to accept the compromise. Gandhiji will urge the Subjects Committee to accept the compromise proposals to-morrow.—A.P.

CONGRESS SESSION

Will It Be Prolonged By Day Or Two?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the slow progress made and the heavy agenda lying before the Congress, it is now becoming increasingly clear that it will not be possible to conclude the session to-morrow, as was originally intended.

That the session will be prolonged by another day if everything, particularly the Constitutional Amendments' question is amicably settled by the special Sub-Committee, is the view held in the Working Committee circles.

It is pointed out that on the contrary, if there is a hitch on Constitutional Amendments, the session may be prolonged by more than one day. Official Congress circles now anticipate that the Bombay Session will be a record one in regard to the length.—A. P. Special.

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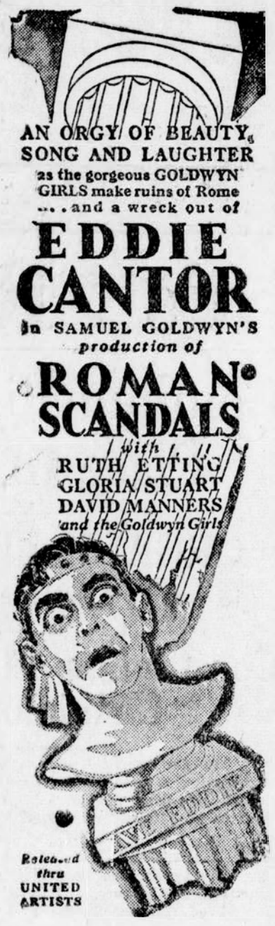

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Directed by:—NITIN BOSE
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"FOUNDATIONS LAID IN SANDS"

Dr. Mukherjee's Attack On Communal Award

Speaking about the "Communal Award" at the Karandikar Hall, Brahmin Sabha, on Saturday, Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee of the Lucknow University, said that its foundations were laid in sands.

An attempt was sought to be made on such a foundation to build a superstructure, continued the speaker,—and naturally it was bound to topple down like a house of cards!

The Prime Minister of England, observed the speaker, had made an official reference to the Communal Award in the House of Commons in 1931. He had said that the Indians would rack their brains over it, because there was nothing in it.

Nevertheless a steel-frame was fixed in that foundation of sand —and it fitted nicely!

The Congress should have done something for the removal of this fruit of contention; but in appealing to the Congress for its removal, concluded the speaker, they would only transfer their appeal from Peter Drunk to Peter Sober.

FAMINE THREAT IN KATHIAWAR

Appeal To Ruling Chiefs To Adopt Relief Measures

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The appeal of Sjt. Manilal Kothari to the Viceroy to cancel his ensuing visit to Kathiawar, next January, has had its desired effect on the members of Kathiawar Political Conference.

A requisition duly signed by Messrs. B. A. Mehta, A. D. Sheth, R. M. Doshi and a host of others has been forwarded to the Secretary Mr. U. D. Parekh to convene the Working Committee on November 4, to devise means to request the Viceroy to cancel his programme since the whole of the province is almost in the grip of an impending famine.

Different members of Saurashtra Gramya Seva Samiti have toured different parts of the province and have unanimously requested the ruling chiefs to adopt famine relief measures to save the starving public in time. The areas, so far toured, are Amreli, Dhari, Cutch, Kundala-Lidia, Jamnagar, Porbunder and Zalawar, Bhavnagar Durbar has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 to construct a road and to dig a tank in the affected area. Water scarcity is being reported from day to day.

"KALAPI" EDITOR FINED

Publishing Obscene Articles

(From Our Correspondent)
SAYAJIGANJ, Oct. 27.

The City Magistrate, Mr. Mehta, fined the editor of "Kalapi Weekly" Rs. 60 and the Printer Rs. 30 for publishing three obscene articles on sexual science.

The judgment criticised the articles as obscene and calculated to demoralise the society.

The case being the first of its kind, having regard to the quality of the current literature a nominal fine has been imposed.

SERICULTURE PROBLEMS IN MYSORE

Government Appoints Board To Study Question

BANGALORE, Oct. 25.

The Government of Mysore have appointed a Board of Sericulture.

The Government order says that the industry has suffered severely in recent years owing to the depression in trade and the dumping of foreign silks at cheap prices in the Indian market.

The problems relating to sericulture from cultivation of the mulberry to the marketing of the finished product requires prompt attention if advantage is to be taken of the protection afforded to the industry by the Government of India for the period of five years only.

In view of the great importance of the industry to the State and "its present parlous condition" the Government consider it desirable that a Board of sericulture should be formed "to study all problems, make suggestions, and co-ordinate the various activities connected with the industry."—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

Finance Member On Govt. Measures

SATARA, (By Mail).

Replying to the address of the District Local Board, Satara Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, said:—

"You have referred in your address to the present depression and its ruinous effect on the agriculturists and have urged for relief by a revision of assessment, by a restoration of the programme of small irrigation works and the distribution of liberal tagai and free loans for minor cottage industries and the organisation of an up-to-date system of credit to relieve agricultural indebtedness. I may tell you what Government have done and are doing in this direction. Government have been giving relief by way of remissions and suspensions. The basis of assessment cannot be changed, but measures are being taken to meet special circumstances. Although Government have already given suspensions and remissions during the last three years on account of the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, they are now also considering whether the basis of such concessions could be placed on a proper footing and orders in this connection are likely to issue before long.

Besides, rules regarding the distribution of tagai have also been liberalised recently, and orders have been issued to give tagai in tracts where it was not given before. Special concessions in regard to tagai repayment are being given to the agriculturists. In no case more than one year's dues are being collected.

Government have also accepted the policy of encouraging cottage industries and recently a supplementary grant was sanctioned by the Legislative Council for granting loans to such industries.

REMEDY FOR INDEBTEDNESS

As regards rural indebtedness. Government have been considering the question of reorganising and enlarging the number and scope of the Land Mortgage Banks and will probably issue orders very soon in this respect.

I know you are anxious to spread your activities in all branches but that your efforts are curtailed at present by financial difficulties. Government are compelled to retrench their grants all round, but as His Excellency observed in his reply to your address they will regard the general restoration of these cuts as one of the earliest of their obligations when the financial position improves.

WAIT FOR SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Neville Chamberlain Advises Tories To Hold Their Peace

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The proposals for the future Government of India would be comprised in a vast Bill containing perhaps between 300 and 400 clauses and many many weeks must be occupied by the House of Commons in considering it, said Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at a Conservative demonstration in York. He very deeply regretted the fact that the question of the Government in India occasioned serious differences of opinion in the Conservative Party. He was anxious not to say a word to aggravate the differences, because he realised when the labours on Indian questions concluded, they had all got to work and fight together to avert the Socialist menace, but it was not disputed that the affairs of India could not be left as they were. The only question was how fast and how far we were prepared to go in the direction of helping Indian towards self-government. The subject must be approached with the most cautious and soundest judgment available.

He urged that until the report of the Select Committee had been presented to Parliament they should decline to make up their minds. They should at least give themselves the opportunity of hearing what the Select Committee had to say.—Reuter.

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LAMINGTON ROAD
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Sunday the 28th October
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MONDAY, the 29th October
BHARATI MATA
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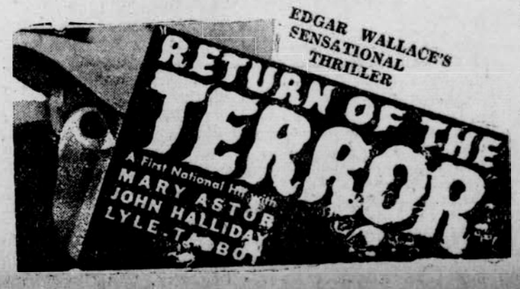

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Mr. Gulam G. Merchant, Acting Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay left for Europe on three months' leave with his son on Monday by "Conte Verde"

"VERY SOUL AND LIFE OF INSTITUTE"

Tribute To Services Rendered By Mr. G. G. Merchant

The members of the Board of H. H. The Aga Khan's Central Free School, and the staff thereof convened a meeting to distribute prizes to the scholars and to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, J.P., Advocate, Bombay High Court, on the eve of his departure to Europe on Sunday last.

Alijah Habibbhai Ladha Pirani was in the chair.

He made a short speech encouraging the students, especially those who are the holders of the Government scholarship this year. He then spoke a few words with reference to the good work done by Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, who, in fact, was the very soul of the Institute.

To the above address Mr. Gulamalli replied in appropriate terms. He praised the useful services rendered by teachers who in face of great handicaps, acquitted themselves in moulding the character of young generations.

DISAPPOINTED VISITORS

Mrs. Naidu Expresses Regret

BOMBAY, Oct. 27

Apropos of the unfortunate incident on October 25, when large crowds of visitors to the Congress Exhibition had to go away disappointed, Mrs. Naidu in a statement to the press expresses her regret for the inconvenience caused to thousands of people.

As a matter of fact Mrs. Naidu, in view of the great rush of visitors on previous occasions had warned the authority concerned against such contingencies but in spite of the warning no adequate arrangements were made, with with the result that the supply of tickets ran out and a fresh stock could not be obtained in time.—United Press.

Anti-Communal Decision League

The following resolution was passed at the Anti-Communal Award Conference:—

This Conference is of opinion that in order to secure the rejection of the Communal decision and to replace it by just and national solution it is necessary among other things to carry on a continuous agitation against it and with that object resolves that a League, under the name of the "All-India Anti-Communal Decision League" is hereby started, membership of which shall be open to every Indian, who is opposed to the said Decision irrespective of his political association with any other body and pays an annual subscription of annas four; and this Conference hereby appoints a committee for drafting a detailed constitution and to take other necessary steps consisting of the following members with powers to co-opt. The President of this Conference shall be the President of the said League. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta shall be the convenor. The following Delegates of the Conference shall be the "Founder Members" of the League:—(1) Sir G. B. Pradhan, (2) Loknayak M. S. Aney, (3) Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, (4) Dr. Radha Kimud Mukarji, (5) Dr. B. S. Munje, (6) Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (7) Bhai Paramanand, (8) Mr. J. C. Gupta, (9) Raja Narendranath, (10) Sjt. J. C. Swaminarayan, (11) Master Tara Singh, (12) Mr. L. R. Tairsee, (13) Pt. Jagat Narayanlal, (14) Dr. M B. Velkar, (15) Dr. N. D. Saverkar, (16) Sjt. Agarwal, (17) Mr. Shivadas Chapsi and (18) Mr. Vijeshanker Mulshanker.

ALLEGED DACOITS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Seven persons suspected in a couple of city dacoity cases reported to be of far-reaching consequences, have been committed to sessions by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazagoan.

The names of the persons are: Cussam Hussain, Gulab Chand, Ajmere Singh Sardar Nadir Sing, Baguram Prasaram, Gulam Rasoel and Noor Mohammed.

Two others in the case are said to be absconding.

Ajmere Sing is said to figure in both the cases and, Gulab Chand is the approver.

The localities where dacoities were, committed or were attempted, are Carpenter Street and near Rosary Building at Mahim. In both the cases deadly weapons were alleged to have been used or kept to be used.

Cussam Hussain was further charged along with Sections 394 I.P.C. and 114 I.P.C., with having armed himself with deadly weapons.

The Carpenter Street dacoity took place on July 24, and that in Mahim was attempted in June.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE WITHDRAWN

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, Oct. 26.

The curtain was rung down on the final stages of the "Khambatta-Jenkins Case" yesterday. It was agreed that Dr. Khambatta should withdraw his case on the repeated assurance of Mr. Jenkins that "Dr. Khambatta was not aimed at" in his letter on which Dr. Khambatta brought his present case. The Judge congratulated the parties and their lawyers Messrs. Gupte and Poonawalla on the happy termination of the case, which he said "would have served no useful purpose by being dragged in a Court of Law."

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Bombay Coroner on Saturday at the inquest on Kasturbai Ratansey, a Hindu woman aged 17 who died of burns in the Sir Harkisondas Hospital on Friday.

Khatau Velji, father of the girl deposed that his daughter lived happily with her husband at Ghatkopar.

ALL-INDIA VOLLY BALL TOURNAMENT

The D. S. Barron All-India Volly Ball Tournament will be played on November 13 under the auspicies of A. V. High School Sikandarabad, U. P. The Tournament is open to all teams. Rules can be had from the Hony. Secretary or the Headmaster of the above School. Entrance fee is Rs. 6.

SISTER SEES BROTHER STABBED

Suspect Should Be Tried For Murder, Says Coroner

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to homicidal stab wounds on the body of Thomas Noronha, alleged to have been stabbed by his brother, John Baptist Noronha, at Umarkhadi on the Oct. 19.

Miss Biddy Rodrigues who gave evidence deposed that she saw Thomas Noronha being chased by Babtist Noronha on that day and stabbed him twice.

The Coroner remarked that these injuries were inflicted with murderous intent by the suspect John Baptist Noronha and he ought to be prosecuted for murder.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY

Fined For Working Wireless Apparatus Without License

(From the Indian State Broadcasting Service).

Mr. Kisanlal Ratanlal Hyderabadker, Sholapur, was prosecuted before the First Class Magistrate, Sholapur, on October 12, for establishing, maintaining and working a wireless receiving apparatus without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to suffer ten days' simple imprisonment.

RAJPUTANA STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Messrs. Pandit Raghunath Prasad Persai and Kanhaiyalal Vaidya, Secretaries of the Central India States' People's Conference have issued the following statement:—

Many enthusiastic and patriotic friends residing in Bombay have decided to start a prominent institution for rendering their fullest support to the workers of the States' People's Conference in Rajputana and Central India States.

It is a well-known fact that many leading and influential persons are residing at Bombay and Calcutta, who belong to these provinces. Without their sympathy and help there is very little hope for any public work in the States as they are at present. With this view we hope that all the workers as well as the important persons who are at present in Bombay will attend the Rajputana and Central India Workers convention to-day (Sunday) to be held under the Presidentship of Babu Govinddosji Malpani of Jubbulpore in Hira Bag, at 9 a.m.

MAHATMA VISITS KHADI EXHIBITION

Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Reception Committee, in the early hours of this morning.

Gandhiji was received by Messrs G. Kapadia J. Joshi and S. Banker who took him round the different sections of the Exhibition.

After seeing the Exhibition Mahatmaji said: "I am very much pleased at the Exhibition organised by the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress. My only regret is that I have to leave the Exhibition within two hours When I would not have been content to see it for two days.

"I could not enter into any details. Those who can see it will find out the potential capacity of the spinning wheel for the poor and if the Exhibition proves of benefit to Daridra Narayan, it must satisfy all."

The Exhibition is kept open between 9 a.m and 12 noon and 2 p.m and 12 midnight.

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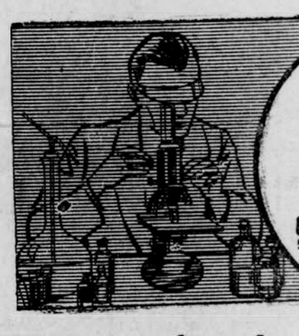

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"Greater Regal Season" Inaugurated

Galaxy Of World Famed Stars To Appear On The Screen Of "Theatre Magnificent"

A notable event in the theatrical and artistic history of Bombay occurred this month. On Saturday the management of the Regal, Bombay's "Theatre Magnificent," inaugurated the "Greater Regal Season" in the celebration of the first anniversary of the opening of the theatre, which took place during the Diwali last year.

The Regal has become such a settled institution in Bombay, that it scarcely seems a year since it first opened its doors to an admiring public. Bombay cinema "fans" are rather conservative in their affections and somewhat shy, sometimes, in taking to new institutions.

SUPER THEATRE.

It did not take long, however, for the sheer attraction of the Regal as a super-theatre, the like of which Bombay had not before seen, to prove itself and justify the enterprise of Messrs. Kooka, Sidhwa & Co., the Managing Agents of Globe Theatres, Ltd. Big ideas and generous treatment in their execution have shown in the result, in the circumstance, that there is always a big public for a "good thing" in whatever department of life it may be and the opening of the Regal was a big thing in the annals of Bombay's cinema world. Its spacious auditorium, the comfortable—one might almost say luxurious—seating; the up-to-date air conditioning apparatus, combined with perfect ventilation and a carefully and scientifically designed planning of the internal arrangements, which gives the occupant of every seat, whether he pays big money or small, a perfect view of the screen—all these combined with lavish and luxurious amenities in the shape of the attractive soda-fountain and bar, where one can refresh in an atmosphere of refined comfort, have combined to make the Regal a lure of attraction for Bombay theatre-goers, quite apart from the excellence of the pictures shown on the screen.

GALAXY OF STARS.

And in this latter respect the management have "made good" too—as one had expected them to do. Messrs. Kooka, Sidhwa & Co., had set a standard of film selection in India and Burma—their record at the Capitol was the test for Bombay—which ensured a series of fine programmes at the Regal, where during the past year there has always been a high level of excellence and a galaxy of world-famed stars on the screen appearing in films of historic reputation—pictures of such attraction and greatness as live long in the memories of those privileged to see them. Such were to name only a few that the Regal provided for its patrons—"Queen Christina" with Greta Garbo in the heroic and pathetic role of the girl Queen; "Viva Villa" with its wonderful battle scenes and Wallace Beery in his greatest impersonation; Richard Tauber, with his gorgeous singing of Schubert's haunting melodies; the inimitable Marie Dressler in that superb comedy, "Dinner at Eight" and a whole host of other screen trumphs, too numerous to mention here."

"TREASURE ISLAND"

"The Greater Regal Season" was inaugurated on Saturday with the much-talked of screen version of Robert Louis Stevenson's novel, "Treasure Island". There is no tale of adventure in classic fiction which can compare in its fascination, thrill and romantic sensation with "Treasure Island". The greatest story ever written for boys, its appeal is not less for men and women of all ages and all races. The novel thrills and throbs from start to finish and, from all one hears, the screen adaptation, with which by the way Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer gained fame for the fifth time by winning the Blue Ribbon award, given by the American Trade Publication, does the book the fullest justice. The fact that Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper and Lionel Barrymore are starring in the picture is enough to ensure packed houses and enthusiastic appreciation at the Regal for the next few weeks.

NOTABLE PICTURES

Among other notable pictures that will follow "Treasure Island" at the Regal in the coming year are:

"The Merry Widow": Frand Leher's immortal musical comedy, in which Maurice Chevalier flirts, sings and conquers Jeanette MacDonald as the rich, and merry widow; "David Copperfield," the dramatisation of Charles Dickens' immortal novel, for which the world has waited so long with Charles Laughton as the inimitable Micawber; "The Good Earth," another great story, dramatised for the screen; "Chained," in which Joan Crawford and Clark Gable unite their magnetic personalities in a screen story of exceptional glamour; "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", the play which gave Broadway its most glorious stage thrill of the decade, with Fredric March, the idol of Bombay "fans," as Browning "vis-a-vis Norma Shearer as Elizabeth Barrett; "Mutiny of the Bounty", a great screen production of a world-famous story, founded on fact, with a galaxy of stars including Clark Gable, Wallace Beery and Robert Montgomery, Producer Thalber; Director Frank Lloyd.

PICTURES BOOKED

Other great pictures booked are "Naughty Marietta", starring Jeanette MacDonald, a Michael Arlen story, featuring Constance Bennett; "Biography of a Bachelor," with Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery in the leading roles; and Norma Shearer again in the historic role of "Marie Antoinette."

There are a few of the notable history-making productions that will figure in the Regal programme during the coming year.

Bombay cinema-goers can, thus, rest assured that the Regal will continue to maintain its status as "The Theatre Magnificent"—magnificent both in itself and in the attractions it provides for its patrons.

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SPEED LIMIT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Traffic Committee Discuss Ways To Minimise Accidents

A meeting of the Traffic Committee was held on the 15th inst., when several items of interest came up for discussion. The advisability of re-introducing the speed limit for motor vehicles in the City of Bombay was discussed in view of the apparent increase of the number of accidents. It was felt that re-introduction of the speed limit was not the only cure and that other steps could be taken to improve traffic safety. Improvements of the Traffic Islands at Hornby Vellard and Flora Fountain were also discussed. Compulsory insurance against third party risks was advocated in the case of all vehicles. At present it only applies in the case of omnibuses. It was considered that steps should be taken as far as it is legally possible to make insurance compulsory in the case of heavy motor vehicles which were responsible in the year 1933 for 45 per cent. of the City's fatal traffic accidents.

A proposal to make the road connecting Peddar Road and Altamount Road one-way, was approved.

Other subjects discussed were improvements in the present inadequate lighting at certain important street junctions and the education of the pedestrian in the use of pavements where pavements suitable for his purpose exist.

BOMANJI D. PETIT PARSI GEN. HOSPITAL

Donations Total Over Rs. 800

The Hon. Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital announces the following further donatons towards the funds of the above institution:—

Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet:—

In sad memory of the anniversary of the late Mr. Noshirwan Pirojshaw Dubash, Solicitor, Rs. Rs. 50; Mr. Bejonj Hormusjee Aibless, on the 6th monthly ceremony of his sister, the late Bai Shirinbai Heerjeebhoy Albless, Roj Khorshed Maha Farvardin, 1304 Yezdezardi, Rs. 50; in pious memory of the anniversary of my late kind relative, Mr. Noshirwan Pirojshaw Dubash, Rs. 25; a Zoroastrian, in pious memory of his deceased relatives, Rs. 25; Mr. Maneckjee M. Billimoria, in pious memory of his wife, the late Bai Motibai, Rs. 25; on the anniversary of his beloved wife, the late Bai Jerbanu, from her husband (Roj Hormazad, Maha Aspandarmad), Rs. 21; Mr. Cowasjee Kaikushru Mody, in pious memory of his mother, the late Bai Ruttonbai (on her 7th monthly ceremony Roj Khordad, Maha Farvardin, 1304 Yezdegardi), Rs. 10; Anonymous, Rs. 160; Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Cooper, Rs. 100; Anonymous in pious memory of the late Mr. Tehmuras Ardeshir Vakil, Rs. 75; Anonymous on behalf of Mr. Framjee Shapurjee Surty, Rs. 50; Sympathiser (A.B.S.), Rs. 50; Mrs. Soonabai Jalbhoy Pavri, Rs. 30; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Noble, Rs. 25; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Noble, Rs. 25; Bai Jerbai Eduljee Shroff, in pious memory of her late mother, on the 7th anniversary of her death, Roj Boman, Maha Farvardin, Rs. 25; Mrs. Meherbai Kaikhushru Bharucha, in recognition of kindness shown to her during her stay at the hospital, Rs. 25; Mr. P. H. Daruwala, Rs. 15; Dr. Cowasjee Maneckjee Mehta, Rs. 15; in pious memory of the late Bai Dhunbaiji Bomanjee Hormusjee Bharucha, from her sons and daughters (Roj Mino Marespand, Maha Farrokh Farvardin) Rs. 11; the total is Rs. 312.

SUPPORT DR. KHAN SAHIB

Congress Election Propaganda In Frontier

BANNU, (By Mail).

At a gathering after Juma prayers, Hakim Abdul Rahim spoke at length on the desirability of maintaining the prestige of the Congress in the Frontier Province and giving wholehearted support to the Congress Parliamentary Board's nominee, Dr Khan Sahib who by dint of selfless services had endeared himself to one and all.

He reminded the audience of the hardships which the peaceful volunteers had to face during the last struggle and brought home to them that it was their sacrifices which had raised the Province to the position of a Governor's province and brought about the present reforms, however meagre they may be.—United Press.

"COURAGEOUS AND LOYAL POLICE"

Madras Governor On Suppression Of C. D. Movement

FAREWELL SPEECH TO COUNCIL

MADRAS, (By Mail).

His Excellency the Governor of Madras (Sir George Stanley) in his farewell speech to the Legislative Council appealed both to the members of the Council and all who had any influence in the Presidency to study the Joint Select Committee's Report very carefully and in its entirety before expressing any opinion on it.

The following are extracts of the Governor's speech:

"My advent to the Presidency coincided with two events of paramount importance which have coloured almost the whole period during which I held office—I refer to the outbreak of the Civil Disobedience movement early in 1930 which has only quite recently been abandoned by the Congress in favour of constitutional methods and the world-wide financial depression the effect of which began to be felt in Madras in 1930 and from which we are still suffering.

SUPPRESSION OF C. D. M.

"As the Civil Disobedience movement is at an end—for all time let us hope—it is not necessary for me to go into the detail of its various phases and the measures which were taken to counter it. It will be sufficient if I say that all persons convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement have now with one or two exceptions been released that almost all the buildings remaining in the possession of the Government have been returned to their owners with such of the movables as have not been confiscated or destroyed and that the Government have cancelled all the notifications declaring Congress Associations and organisations as unlawful associations.

"The success which the Government achieved in suppressing the movement was due to the courage, loyalty and discipline with which the police and the magistracy faced the situation under conditions often of almost intolerable strain, and I have the greatest admiration for the splendid work they did during this very difficult period.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

"In the administration of law and order, a disquieting feature during 1933 appeared in the subversive activities of agitators directed in the school of terrorism. Determined efforts were made mostly from outside to introduce a cult of political violence into the presidency and to establish revolutionary organisations with programmes of murder and political outrage. Their activities were however promptly unearthed and the culprits brought to justice."

After referring to the record of Legislative Council and certain economic programmes and irrigation schemes carried on by the Government, His Excellency said:

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT.

"Before long the Report of the Joint Select Committee will be published. I know no more than you do what it contains but I make this appeal not only to Hon. Members of the Council but to all gentlemen who have any influence in the presidency I would beg them to study the Report very carefully and in its entirety before expressing any opinion on it.

"I remember when the Report of the Simon Commission was published that although it was a lengthy document, which I personally took at least a week to read and digest, some gentlemen expressed their views through the Press within a few hours of its publication. I venture to suggest that they could not have studied it properly before making their remarks publicly and though at that stage may not have been a very serious matter, it will be so now."—United Press.

Tagore Postpones Visit To Punjab

LAHORE, (By Mail).

In view of the request made by the organisers of the Punjab Students' Conference Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in a telegram consents to postpone his visit to the Punjab till January next.

It may be stated the date of the Conference was first fixed sometime in December but the examination of the students having coincided with it, it has been postponed till January when Dr. Tagore has promised to attend.—United Press.

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Dated 25th Dec. 34

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Rajendra Prasad
President
Indian National Congress

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 6, 1990
Muslim: Rajab 18, 1353
Parsi: Ardibehesht 22, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 37m
Sunset: 6h 7m
High Water: 3-21 14-55
Low Water: 9-33 20-33

Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Third Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

Gandhiji's visit to Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar, 6 a.m.

MEETING OF ANDHRAS

There will be a general meeting of all Andhras in Bombay, at the premises of the Andhra Mahasabha, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

DIVINE SEPVICE

Prof. N. D. Gurbaxani will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jagadishchand Jain, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar' near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m (S. T.) on "Comparative Aspects of Jainism and Buddhism."

WOMEN'S MEETING

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan—the Frontier Gandhi will speak on our "Work in the Villages" to the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Indian Women's Unity Club to-morrow (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Place will be announced to-morrow.

KANYAKUBJA MANDAL

The "Kanyakubja Mandal" Bombay will give a Garden Party to the Kanyakubja brothers, who have come to attend the Indian National Congress as delegates, at Sukhanand's Dharm Shala (C. P. Tank) to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

THEISTIC ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the New Dadar "Brahmopasak Mandal" (Theistic Association) Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in English at the King George High School to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

PRARTHANA MANDIR

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review" will deliver a lecture on "A Plea for Religion" in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

RAJPUTANA CENTRAL INDIA CONVENTION

The Convention of the workers of Rajputana and Central India will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Hira Baug (C. P. Tank) under the presidentship of Seth Govindasji Malpani.

"ONLY ONE RELIGION"

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Girgaum Back Road Arya Samaj Mandir, Swami Omkar Sachidanandji Maharaj will deliver a public lecture on "Oneness of Religion."

PATHE

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MONDAY & TUESDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Return of the Terror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Treasure Island". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m. Extra show at 10 a.m. to-day.

CAPITOL—"The Lost Patrol." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Laughing Boy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." Dajly at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Galla Disney Week". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Naughty Girl". Daily at 5-15 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsheer". Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Garib-ki-Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Yes Mr. Brown". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Setu Bandhan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. 8-30 p.m. A Scottish Religious Service. Relayed from Wellington Church, Glassgow. 9-15 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra. Granada (Gracia). Moonlight, Music and Mary (Loraine). Play of the Butterflies (Heykens). Ninon (Jurmann) 9-30 p.m. Round The World Away. Snapshots from the life of Captain James Cook. A Play by James R. Gregson. Adapted for broadcasting with additional scenes and produced by William MacLurg. 10-05 p.m. The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, (Leader, Montague Brearley). Conductor. Stanford Robinson. 10-30 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra (contd.) 11 p.m. Sports Talk. 11-15 p.m. Close down. Wavelengths 350.9 and 31.36 metres.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Popular Songs. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Orchestra relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral, 7-45 p.m. The V. U. B. Quintet. 9 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Light Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

"STUDENT TO-DAY"

Under the auspices of the Israelite School Maccabean Fellowship, Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, Officer in charge of the League of Nations (Bombay) will deliver the Inaugural Address on the "Student To-day" to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. at the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, Bombay.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The members of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be 'At Home' to the Andhra delegates and visitors of the National Congress to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Mahasabha Palm Mansions, Parsi Colony, Dadar (G. I. P.). At 7-30 a.m. Dr. Ganti Satyanarayana will be 'At Home' to the delegates and visitors at his place at Megabhuvan, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

POSTAL NOTICE

Under the auspices of the Ambulance Brotherhood Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, will conduct 'First-Aid' classes at the Prabhu Seminary, Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, opposite Zaoba's Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, from 9 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) every Sunday, commencing from to-day (Sunday). No fees will be charged.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Orsova" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim. Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health.

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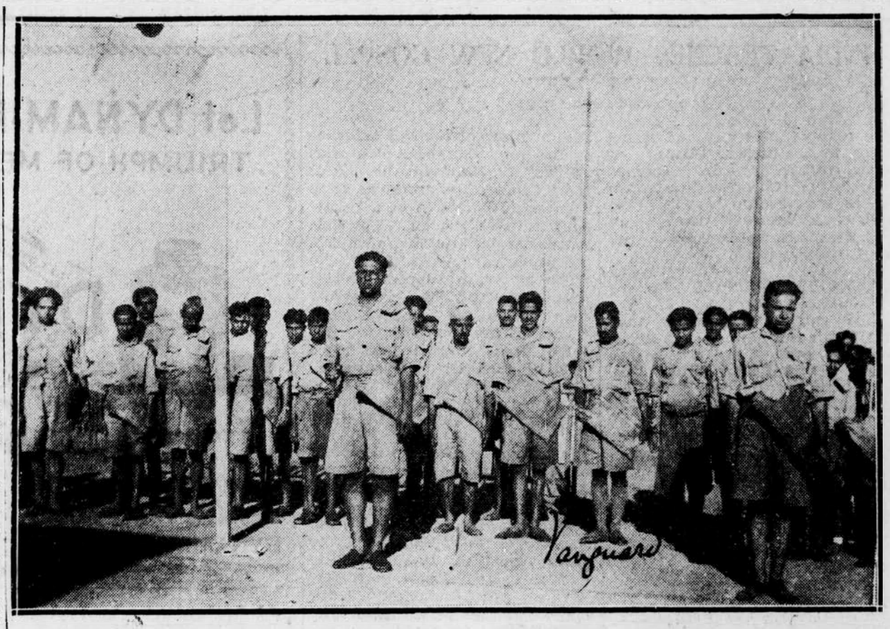

Punjab Volunteers doing their bit as thirst quenchers.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO VISIT

Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar To-day

Mahatma Gandhi will preside on the occasion of the third year annual celebration of Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar (Zaveri Bazar, next to Mulji Jetha Market) to-day (Sunday) at 6 a.m. when Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders will be present. Mahatma Gandhi will deliver an address on the occasion and loud speakers will be installed in the specially erected Shaimana to broadcast his speech.

ALL-INDIA PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

A preliminary meeting of the representatives of press workers from all parts of the country will be held at the office of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Contractor's Building, opp. Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 28th instant at 8 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PRESS WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, a public meeting of press workers will be held at Hirabag Hall, near C.P. Tank, on Sunday, the 28th instant at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Com. Dhole, when press workers' leaders from Benares, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc., will speak on the "Forthcoming All-India Press Workers' Conference." All press workers are requested to attend.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The remains of the late Vicar of this Church, Mgr. Clement Pinto will be transferred from Haines Road Cemetery to this Church, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. followed by solemn office of the Dead the same evening at which His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will officiate, and Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul to-morrow (Monday) morning at 7-30.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE

To-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Pandal at Worli, Anti-Untouchability Conference will be held when Sir Lallubhai S. Mehta will preside and Prof. Indraji, Pt. Nardew Shastri, Pt. Dwijendranathji, Sjt. Vaikunthlal Mehta, Swami Omkar Sachidanandji, Sjt. Ranchhodlalji Gyani, Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma, Pt. Laxman Rao Oghle, Pt. Vijayshanker and Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta will deliver lectures.

CONCERT IN AID OF PEASANTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a variety concert will be given at the Royal Opera House to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. in aid of Gujarat and Karnatak Peasants. Babu Rajendra Prasad will grace the occasion by his august presence and deliver medals to the artistes of all India fame. Rates are as under:

Rs. 25; Rs. 20; Rs. 15; Rs. 10; Rs. 5; Rs. 3/6; Rs. 2/4; Re. 0/12 with taxes. Plans are open at the theatre and also at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Police And Labour Demonstration

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following yesterday's forcible dispersal of labour demonstrators who insisted on taking a procession along the route into along the roads leading to the Nathe Congress Nagar, police precautions both around and along the roads leasing to the Nagar had been doubled. Motor-lorries were carrying a lathi police headed by an officer patrolling the entire locality. Meanwhile an angry crowd of labourers numbering several hundreds have assembled at Lal Baug, three miles from the Nagar to record their protest against the dispersal of the procession yesterday.—A. P. Special.

STILL MORE WORLI WONDERS

What the 'Junior Reporter' Saw, Heard—And Wondered

(Written at Last Night's Sitting of the Congress).

"Self-ditirmination is our nation's birth-bright," says a slogan on the Deshbandhu Gate.

Yes. But it need not be extended to spelling.

* * * *

Another slogan calls upon us to "Sacrifide."

As the slogan does.

* * * *

To-day the Press Gallery was removed away from the rostrum.

"What next?" Mr. Chairman and members of the Reception Committee, I wonder.

* * * *

"It is ridiculous," said Shrimati Kamladevi, "to talk in terms of challenges,"

And, yet her own speech was not only an eloquent but a lively challenge to the policy of Parliamentarism which its exponents did well not to accept.

* * * *

By the way, why did Comrade Kamaladevi chose to champion class-war in white. The "Kesaria"-Chocolate soldier dress would have been more appropriate.

We, however, (even at such a distance), noted the tri-colour border of the 'sari.' Or, are we mistaken?

* * * *

Several children, it was announced, were lost in the auditorium.

Some of them at last found their way to the rostrum.

(We ask for indulgence on behalf of the very Junior Reporter.—Ed.).

* * * *

The Congress, said a speaker, is responsible for the fall in price of commodities.

Is leadership a commodity?

* * * *

During the voting on Pandit Malaviya's amendment, the President assured the supporters of it that by standing in their seats they would not increase the number of their hands.

And 'they' wondered, I think.

"AU REVOIR" TO DR. CHATTERJEE

St. John Ambulance Society Gives Tea-Party In His Honour

To meet Dr. S. C. Chatterjee Dr. R. V. Clayton, the outgoing and incoming Hon. Provincial Secretaries of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre, a tea-party was arranged on Saturday at Mongini's, when prominent citizens of Bombay were present.

In wishing Dr. Chatterjee "au revoir," Mr. Sharp, the President paid glowing tributes to the manner in which he had fulfilled his somewhat onerous duties of a Secretary of this famous society. He said Dr. Chatterjee had endeared himself to all the members of the association by his infinite tact and indefatigable energy.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram endorsing the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sharp observed that the venue of the All-India Ambulance sports which was to be held in Bombay in 1936 should be changed to 1935 as a special concession to the silver jubilee of the association in Bombay.

Paying his tributes to Dr. Chatterjee Sir J. B. Boman Behram said that he had not found a more charming man than Dr. Chatterjee. He regretted that due to indisposition, Dr. Clayton was unable to attend the function, and hoped a speedy recovery for him.

"COMMITTEE OF 15" MEETS

MAHATMA'S BOLD MOVE

Important Changes In Constitution Made

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Special Committee of Fifteen," appointed by the Subjects Committee to examine constitutional changes met at Gandhiji's residence at 2 p.m. The Committee has already made one or two important changes in the constitution. It is understood it has added the following new clause to the franchise qualification for membership:—

"No member shall be a member of any similar Committee of any communal organisation whose politics are anti-national, and in conflict with those of the Congress."

Another change is that the provinces will hereafter be named in the Congress constitution as "Hind Province." Congress organisation will include any other committee set up by provincial committees under the rules framed for the purpose.

The entire scheme was taken up article by article by the "Special Committee of Fifteen" and changes were made. It is reported, that Gandhiji is having smooth sailing, and that though he took the risk in taking all the 15 men from the opposition ranks his confidence in his ability to carry them with him has been justified, especially as he has tried to meet their view-point, as far as he could. The Committee is determined to finish its work in time, even if its members miss part of the Congress session. The Socialist group has asked Gandhiji to abide by his settlement with them of giving plural constituencies. Gandhiji is likely to concede this in towns.

The Working Committee met at Vallabhbhai Patel's residence and examined Indian States' peoples representations and Socialist amendments regarding change in fundamental rights.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA. DA PIEDADE

This Society which is an institution that gives relief to the poor in the city for the last 65 years, celebrated the feast of its August Patroness recently, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dadul, with the usual solemnity.

After the religious service, and with a view to receive the annual report, a meeting of the members, and well wishers was held in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, which was presided over by the Very Revd. Fr. C. Ghezzi S.J., the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay.

DRIVEN TO CONGRESS RANKS BY WANTON REPRESSION

'Frontier Gandhi' Expounds Khudai Khitmatgar's Creed To Indian Catholics

"What was first started as a purely social movement, having for its creed the service of God and the service of Humanity, the "Khudai Khitmatgars" were forced, by the unprovoked and wanton repression enforced by the Government of India in the Frontier, (impelled by a false sense of their prestige), to join the Congress and thus become a political body." So said Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Christians Association at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Old Parsi Statue, Bombay, on Saturday evening.

The movement was started in the Frontier on October, 19, 1929 with the main object of bringing about a social reformation among the people of the Frontier by the propagation of all salutary influences. But the Government of India, said the Khan, looked upon it with a feeling of distrust and dread. The Government policy had throughout, been to keep themselves as the "gate-keepers of India," separate them from the rest of India; to keep hem ignorant and in bondage. They were therefore dinning into the ears of the Frontier inhabitants the majority of whom were the Pathans, that the Hindus in India were, in a majority and if their protection were removed, there will be a Hindu Raj in India. When the Khudai Khitmatgars movement was started, the Government spread a lot of propaganda against it. They labelled them as attached" to the Khudai-Khitmatgars qualities that smacked of the Fascist movement of Mussolini and the Communist Movement of Russia. The Khudai Khitmatgars are not Red Shirts. "Our creed is the service of God and the service of Humanity. We stand for universal brotherhood" (cheers). "There is no distinction of caste and creed among us.", continued the Frontier Gandhi, "and our service is at the back and call of the Hindu, the Mohammedan the Parsi, the Christian, the German or the English."

The speaker also said that he learnt his first lessons in the principle of universal brotherhood from a learned English teacher, in the Edward Mission School at Peshawar.

THEIR RELIGION.

Speaking about religion, the Khan said that religion was love, religion was truth and religion was service. The "Kudai Khitmatgars believed and followed such a religion. They told the people of the Frontier not to quarrel, not to steal, but to be honest and good. They were actually helping the Government to carry on the administration of the country in an efficient manner. But the Government did not encourage such a movement. So that, when the first public meeting of the Khudai Khitmatgars was held at Peshawar on the 29th of April 1930, the Government of India ignoring the advice of the City Magistrate who stated that there was no necessity to use force on an unarmed organisation, fired at the "Khudai Khitmatgars". The Government wanted to uphold their prestige, and they wanted to uphold it by crushing the spirit of the "Khudai Khitmatgars".—"The Khudai Khitmatgars", whose creed was non-violence. But the Government of India forgot that they could not conquer the Pathan by violence. He could be conquered only by love. The Government learnt it now.

GOVT'S. REPRESSION

On the day of the first meeting the officials tried to terrorise 500 volunteers belonging to the "Khudai Khitmatgars," with the result that before the end of a few weeks the number of volunteers of the new organisation mounted up to 40,000. But finding that the Government were bent on crushing a purely religious movement, the organisation approached the Muslim Leagues and Muslim Associations for help; but they refused. "The Indian National Congress" promised to help us on condition that we joined their ranks, which we actually did. This was not our fault," said Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

And it was the fault of the Government, he added.

"We were forced to become a political body by the unprovoked and wanton repression enforced by the Government of India under Section 124 of the Frontier Emergency Act which was promulgated in every district, in every town and in every village in the Frontier."

The speaker then gave a graphic description of the despatch of the Patel Committee to the Frontier by the Congress, and the Government's refusal to allow it admittance into the Frontier, and narrated a history of the fight to the present day.

"The Khudai Khitmatgars were non-violent throughout the struggle", added Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "and their spirit was stronger than ever".

Mr. Malelu, the President of the Indian Christian Association, in his concluding remarks stated that so long as men like the Frontier Gandhi were "the gatekeepers of India", the Indian Christians had no hesitation to entrust the safety of their lives to them.

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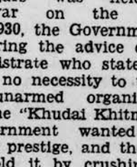

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HEART-WRENCHING DRAMA OF LOVE THAT SURPASSES LOVE..... THE LOVE OF MAN FOR MAN!

INDIA TEACHES WORLD NEW GOSPEL

(Continued from page 8).

the sake of liberty, and would raise to the highest status of their spiritual vision, courage and faith. (Cheers). This new gospel has broken down the shibboleths of civilisation which has been the heritage of the West.

BATTLE UNENDED YET.

She emphasised the fact that the battle for India's freedom was not over. The battle had been suspended for a little while. The battle of freedom depends on the spirit of army, and the spirit of the nation, its courage and its faith. The nation shall never rest till freedom is won. Though Mahatma Gandhi was retiring, he would still remain within the Congress as an inspiration and guide. It was for all the Congressmen assembled to reiterate their undying faith in the gospel for which thousands upon thousands had suffered. The campaign was responsible for linking together the Pathan of the Frontier with the Bania of Bombay, in everlasting brotherhood. Civil resistance was more than a substitute to terrorism. Civil resistance was the unifier of all. All differences were cemented and were merged into one force which fought as one man for the freedom of their country.

OPENED EYES OF WHOLE WORLD.

Sardar Sardulsingh Cavashar, in seconding the resolution, said that history had taught the fact that every nation prided in the sacrifice that its men and women had made towards the achievement of its freedom It felt overjoyed at congratulating itself for the great fight it had put up, in winning back her freedom. The speaker gave the instances of Japan and England, and told his audience of how the children of both Japan and England sacrificed their all during the time their country was in war with their enemies. But Indains could say with the greatest pride that it was India, which had been called the "land of slaves and cowards," thanks to Mahatmaji, who had shown to the whole world that their sacrifice and method of fighting was any day superior to any other nation.

Indian had by their sacrifice during the last movement had shown themselves to be very great heroes. I twas praiseworthy of them to have calmly borne the lathi-charges and other assaults without a murmur. The women without running away when they were being assaulted, boldly went forward if necessary, even to lay down their lives. Europe might have had one Thermopolae. but India could boast of scores of Thermopolaes This was certainly a matter of pride for every Indian.

LEADERS' BOLD FRONT.

Continuing, the speaker said that from the study of past history he had gathered Indians had suffered in the same way since a long time. He referred to how Vallabhbhai Patel refused to come out of jail at Nasik at the time of his brother's death and arrival of the body in Bombay. The Government said that it would release him, if he gave an undertaking, which the Sardar refused to do. He also referred to the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the present dangerous state of health of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. The Government are releasing Jawahar for an hour or two, in spite of the fact that his beloved wife's condition was critical and the young Pandit could get his release the minute that he writes to the Government asking for his release. But he refused to writte to the Government. (Cheers).

WHAT INDIANS PROVED.

'Those who were called cowards, those who were termed as 'slaves,' said the seconder of the motion, had acquitted themselves very creditably during the past four years. They had proved that they can be heroes when time came. What could be achieved by the Nonviolent Non-Co-operation had been proved in that Lord Reading wanted to confer with Gandhiji. Lord Irwin did consult and arrive at a Pact with the leader of the Civil-Resisters.

5 LAKHS OF FIGHTERS.

Concluding the Sardar said that for five years the country must prepared itself. He spoke of a fight that India would put up in which five lakhs of people would participate and which would definitely bring Complete Independence to the country, an Independence which would be the same as that of England or France or America.

Mr. Sampurnanand (Socialist) moved an amendment to the above resolution, to the effect that in place of the last sentence in the resolution beginning with "Whilst" the following be added: "This Congress reiterates its faith in mass direct action of a peaceful nature as the best possible instrument of attaining Complete Independence."

The mover in support of his amendment said that considering the situation and the circumstances in the country, the Socialists agree that Independence could be achieved only by peaceful mass action.

ONLY WAY FOR FREEDOM

Referring to the non-violent non-co-operation that was claimed to be the only method to achieve Independence, the speaker asked as to how many of the members of the Working Committee were ready to forego their practice in the Courts. It was necessary that honest truth should be stated before the House.

Volunteers were beaten and assaulted. It was also well-known how civil resistars were treated within the jails by the Government. Even youngsters who took part in the campaign were sent to jail, besides being asked to pay heavy fines. That was terrorism on the part of the Government, held the speaker, and not on the part of the masses who took part in the campaign.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande seconded the amendment and said that Mrs. Naidu had roused very beautiful sentiments by her eloquent speech. The above resolution was the result of defeatist mentality of some of the Congressmen. It was supposed that the Civil Disobedience movement was still in force, and the only individual who was authorised to practise Satyagraha was Mahatma Gandhi. The speaker held that no political weapon, howsoever great, could be used by individuals, howsoever great they may be, for achieving Independence. It was mass direct action that would win freedom, and not individuals.

NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE

It was not want of confidence that had prompted the sponsors of the above amendments to move it. They were moving it, because they felt that the resolution was not correctly worded. The speaker appealed to the delegates not to be carried by sentiments.

Babu Parshottamdas Tandon supporting the resolution moved an amendment substituting in place of "complete substitute for" the words "better means of achieving freedom than" which he said, had been accepted by the mover.

Mrs. Naidu, winding up the debate, appealed to the House to throw out the amendment of Babu Sampurnanand.

AMENDMENT LOST

The amendment was lost and the original proposition carried.

The following two resolutions proposed by the Chair were also passed unanimously:—

MRS. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S ILLNESS

This Congress shares the anxiety of the Nehru family over the illness of Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, and hopes that the change to the hills will result in her restoration to health.

The following resolution was passed by the Congress Parliamentary Board on 11th September last at Wardha:—

"Resolved that inasmuch as this Board was constituted as an emergency measure, it is desirable that its life should be limited to one year and that thereafter it should be placed on an elective basis for the period and on the term as may appear desirable. This should be forwarded to the Working Committee as a recommendation of the Board."

This Congress accepts the said recommendation and resolves that the existing Parliamentary Board shall be dissolved on 1st May 1935 and a new Board of 25 should be elected by the A.I.C.C. on or before the aforesaid date.

The elected Board shall have the power to co-opt not more than five members.

There shall be a fresh election of the Parliamentary Board at every annual session of the Congress with the same power of co-option.

The President announced that a labour deputation was coming to the Congress Nagar to place the Workers' grievances before the Working Committee. The Labour leaders had requested the delegates also to be present.

The meeting was adjourned till 6 p.m. on Sunday.

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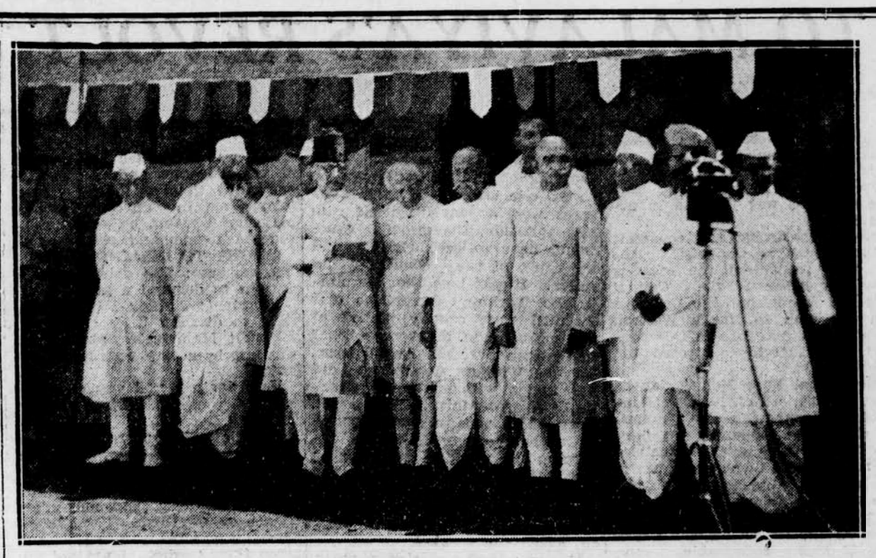
(230) DEOLALI CAMP

German Industrialists Angry With Hitler

Property Worth Millions Of Pounds Handed To Chief Of Labour Front By Decree

BERLIN, Oct. 26

German industrialists are up in arms against the decree signed by Reichs president Hitler whereby the property of the employers' association, such as welfare institutions, workmen's hospitals and homes worth many millions sterling comes under the control of Doctor Ley, Chief of the Labour Front, who can dispose of them as he wishes. Industrialists declare that Ley persuaded Hitler to sign the decree without the cognisance of Dr Shacht, and talk of appealing to Schacht to have the offending clause removed from the decree —Reuter.



Members of the Congress Parliamentary Board, whose policy and programme were approved by the Indian National Congress at its open Session on Saturday.

LINDRUM UNBEATEN

Retain's World's Billards Title

MELBOURNE, Oct. 27.

Lindrum retained the world's billiards title, beating Davis by 875 points.

Scores were:—

LINDRUM	**23,553**
DAVIS	**22,678**

LINDRUM'S BIG GAME

Davis made a great bid in the afternoon session and reduced the deficit to 446 but failed to seize the opportunities in the evening.

Lindrum's highest breaks were 702. 519 309 and Davis' 426 and 296.

Send Off To Lord And Lady Erskine

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Lord and Lady Erskine were seen off in London, by Henry Page-Croft, representing Sir Samuel Hoare, Turnbull, representing Find'ater Stewart, Morley representing Mr. R. A. Butler, members of the family and Lord and Lady Mar.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Lord Erskine who will leave London to-morrow to take up his appointment as Governor of Madras is accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine and their youngest child. They join the Viceroy of India at Tilbury.—Reuter.

C. D. PRISONERS IN JAIL

194 At End Of September Last

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

194 persons convicted in connection with civil disobedience were still in the prison at the end of September, 1934 as against 231 at the end of August and 4,299 at the end of September last year.

Out of these 194. 113 were in Bombay. 27 in Bengal 26 in North-West Frontier Province and 12 in United Provinces. At present there is no woman prisoner.—United Press.

DUTCH PLANE BURNT OUT

BAMRAULI, Oct. 26.

The Pander Dutch plane which started on its flight at 10-40 p.m. while taxing near the edge of the aerodrome, collided with a motor carrying a beacon light and immediately burst into flames The machine was completely destroyed. The pilots jumped out in time.—A.P.

DRIVER ESCAPES WITH SCRATCHES

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The man who was seriously injured in last night's catastrophe at Bamrauli, is Baptiste of Karachi, an operator of the Mobile Beacon-Light, which collided with the plane.

He has been badly burnt and so was a coolie on the car. The driver appears to have escaped with a few scratches. The reference to the driver in the previous messages should apply to operator Baptiste, who is still not out of danger.

An inquiry into the matter is to be held as soon as Mr. Fadon, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, arrives.

It appears the accident was partly owing to a misunderstanding about some of the directions regarding the movement of the Mobile Flood-Light, and partly to the darkness of the night. All that now remains of the Pander machine is some molten metal, the metal frames of part of the machinery and the petrol tank. The Dutchmen are leaving for Calcutta after the enquiry, and then they will proceed homewards. They are out of hospital and have inspected what is left of their splendid machine which, it is understood, was insured.—A.P.

New Delhi, Oct. 27.—In a match between the Cricket Club of India and the University Occasionals, played on Ferozeshah Kotla ground, the former, batting first made 223 runs. Major Nayudu scored 82, including one sixer.—A.P.

A TURBULANT PRIEST

Who would lay down the law
Who would interfere religion to suit himself.

Who would usurp temporal power

SEE HIM AND SEE HIS DOWNFALL

See the triumph of true love See the emergence of the eternal SANATAN DHARMA

in

PRABHAT'S HINDI SUPER

Amrit Manthan

with

Prabhat's first cartoon

'JAMBOKAKA IN FAMINE'

Featuring:— NALINI TARKHAD
SHANTA APTE
SURESH BABU
CHANDRAMOHAN

3rd WEEK

KRISHNA TALKIES

New Charni Road

Daily three shows:—at 3, 6.15 & 10 p. m.

MILES HAWK LEAVES CHARLEVILLE

CHARLEVILLE, Oct. 26

The Miles Hawk piloted by Squadron Leader Macgregor and Walker left Brunette Downs en route to Cloncurry.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.

Cathcart Jones and Waller are overhauling their D H Comet machine, and hope to leave at dawn on their attempt to create new record for the Melbourne to London flight.—Reuter.

AIR SPEED A. S. 8 AT MARSEILLES

MARSEILLES, Oct. 26.

Airspeed A S 8 piloted by Capt. Neville Stack and Turner arrived from Athens en route to England

BATAVIA, Oct. 26.

Airspeed Courier A S 5 piloted by Squadorn Leader Stodart and K. G. Stodart left for Rambang.

KOEPANG, Oct. 26

D H Dragon piloted by Hewett and Kay left for Darwin at 7/50 a.m.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 26

Desoutter Mark II piloted by Hansen has arrived. D. H. Moth piloted by Melrose left at 6 a. m. —Reuter.

COL: FITZMAURICE DELAYED AGAIN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Col. Fitzmaurice has delayed the start of his flight to Australia till 3 a m on October 28, owing to the necessity of reconditioning the oil cooler of his machine.

FRENCH ORGANISE RACE

PARIS, Oct. 26.

An international air race is being organised under official auspices on lines similar to the England-Melbourne race. The course will probably be from Paris to Hanoi.—Reuter.

JONES AND WALLER LEAVE FOR ENGLAND

MELBOURNE. OCT 26.

The D. H. Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller left at 7-05 local time for England on an attempt to establish a record for the double journey.—Reuter.

FAST FLYING.

CHARLEVILLE, Oct. 27.

The D. H. Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller arrived at 10-50 p.m. (local time) thus flying from Melbourne at an average speed of 209.8 miles hour which is faster than the time for any lap during the race. He took off for Darwin at 11-30 p.m. (local time).

Jones And Waller Reach Darwin Under 7 Hrs.

DARWIN, Oct. 27.

Cathcart Jones and Waller arrived here at 5-45 p.m. (Local Time) in their D.H. Comet, covering 1,389 miles from Charleville, under 7 hours at an average speed of 209.8, miles per hour.—Reuter.

LABOUR WINS SWINDON BY-ELECTION

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Swindon Bye-election caused by the appointment of Sir Mitchell Banks to a County Court Judgeship has resulted as follows:

DR. ADDISON (Labour) 20.902 votes.

MR. W. W. WAKEFIELD (Conservative) 18.253 votes.

Mr. Wakefield is the famous Rugby international.—Reuter.

King Fuad of Egypt is suffering from kidney trouble. His ill-health has occasioned an Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic incident.

EGYPTIAN CABINET

Ahmad Zewar Made New Chief

ROYAL DECREE PROMULGATED

CAIRO, Oct. 27.

A Royal Decree appoints Ahmad Zewar Pasha, Chief of the Royal Cabinet.—Reuter.

Fuad's Illness Strains Relations Between Recidency And Premier

LONDON Oct. 26.

The continued ill-health of King Fuad has occasioned an Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic incident and strained relations between the Residency and Premier Yehia Pasha, who accuses Mr. Maurice Peterson, acting High Commissioner, (Sir Miles Lampson being on leave) of attempting improper interference with Egypt's home politics.

The Egyptian constitution does not provide for a Regent in the event of the King's incapacity. According to reports from Cairo, Yehia Pasha sought the advice of Mr. Peterson in this connection, and Mr. Peterson consulted Whitehall and advised Yehia Pasha to appoint a new chief Royal Cabinet as at liaison between the King, the Cabinet and the Residency, a post which has not been filled since 1931

UNPALATABLE ADVICE.

The advice was unpalatable, whence the accusation of Mr Peterson's interference and the denial that Yehia Pasha, sought British counsel. Neither the Wafdists nor the Liberals appear to be alarmed and neither party has rallied to defend Government

Reports from Cairo indicate that Ibrahi Pasha, Controller of the Royal estates, and two of of his friends in the Cabinet have formed a sort of a triumvirate wielding undue influence in the affairs of the State.

EGYPTIAN TENSION

Charge d'Affaires Protests Against Tone Of British Press

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Egyptian Charge d'Affaires has protested to the Foreign Office agaist the tone of the British press as regards the tension between the Residency and the Cairo Government.

It is understood that the reply stressed the freedom of the press in Britain, and reiterated that the British Government had entire confidence in the Acting High Commissioner.—Reuter.

NAZI CHURCH SENSATION

Dr. Jaeger, Right Hand Man Of Mueller, Resigns

BERLIN, October 26.

Hitler's decision to postpone indefinitely his reception of Reichsbishop Mueller to receive from him his personal oath of allegiance was followed to-day by another sensation, namely, the resignation of Doctor Jaeger, the spearhead of Reichsbishop Mueller's campaign against the opposition of Bishops and Pastors.

His resignation was announced by Reichsbishop Mueller at a meeting of Nazi bishops in Berlin to-day, where a letter from Dr. Jaeger to Reichsbishop Mueller was read, saying that having fulfilled the task of organising the German Evangelical Church he returns his Church political functions to Reichsbishop Mueller.

He is convinced that the internal reconstruction of the Church can only be accomplished by active co-operation of the country, and therefore proposes the formation of the Council Bishops to assist Reichsbishop Mueller in this work.

Reichsbishop Mueller has subsequently appointed such a Council.—Reuter's Special.

HELP TO HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

French Alpine Club To Make Nation-wide Appeal

PARIS, October 26.

It is proposed to finance the Himalayan expedition by national subscription.

Lists are already opened by the French Alpine Club, but a nation-wide appeal will be made later.

The famous Swiss Climber Marcelkuz lectured to a large audience at the Sorbonne on his Himalaya expeditions, after which Marshal Franchet Desperey who was presiding appealed for support to the French expedition.—Reuter's Special.

PERSIAN IN SWEDEN COMMITS SUICIDE

Lieutenant Shoots Himself But Is Likely To Recover

STOCKHOLM, Oct .27

A sensation has been caused in Sweden by the circumstances of suicide by drowning, of a young Persian named Raapiema, and the attempeted suicide of a Persian Lieutenant, Hadjikhani.

The latter was in charge of a group of Persians studying in laboratories at Bofors munitions factories.

Raapiema was found drowned after which Hadjikhani is reported to have ordered another Persian to shoot him. The Persian refused whereupon Hadjikhani donned full uniform, shot himself and was removed to hospital where he is likely to recover.—Reuter.

Federal Govt. Must Face Its Responsibilities

Sir Thomas Inskip Reminds J. P. C. About Safeguarding Pensions

LONDON, Oct. 26.

"I am persuaded of this that if you are going to have a Federal Government, you cannot possibly divert responsibility at the Centre from it. You cannot have a Federal Government, and no power and no responsibility", declared Sir Thomas Inskip in a speech on India at Purbrook near Portsmouth. He could not conceive Government or Select Committee permitting any doubt whatever with regard to the payment of Indian pensions and the security of the Pensions Fund.—Reuter.

SIR T. INSKIP.

MR. EDEN ATTACKS CRITICS OF J. P. C.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The collective opinion of the Select Committee would carry almost unexampled authority, declared Mr. Anthony Eden in a speech at Leamington. Its personnel was of a character which must lend exceptional weight to its findings. It seemed to him to show a singular lack of wisdom to criticise the committee's proposals before they were even known. He would have been prepared to pay more heed to the criticism of certain opponent of the Government's India policy, if they had themselves been willing to co-operate in the work of the Committee, instead of refusing do so and criticising the work of others even before they knew its purpose The epithet "unchanging East" did not apply to-day.

It was surely the duty of British statesmanship to take account, of an evolution which in certain respects Britain herself had encouraged, and which in any event we could not stay even if we would.—Reuter.

Golf Test Between Britain And Australia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, Oct. 27.

At the end of to-day's play in the first golf test between Great Britain and Australia, the teams were all square with two singles victories each. Mclean beat Ferrier (New South Wales Champion), five and four.

Garnett beat Apperley, ex-Amateur champion, five and four.

McKay (Australian Amateur Champion) beat Michael Scott two and one.

Ryan (the former Australian open and Amateur Champion) beat Bourn one up.

Foursomes will be played on Monday.

New Rector Of Glasgow University

LONDON, Oct. 27.

After the usual battle with Soot and Ochre to reach the polling station, students of the Glasgow University elected Sir Ian Colquhoun, a non-political candidate, as Rector in succession to Mr. Compton Mackenzie, a Scottish Nationalist. The voting was:—

Sir Ian Colquhoun 770.

M. Paderewski (Distributist) 487.

Mr. Cunninghame-Graham (Scottish Nationalist) 340.

Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal) 207.

Sir Stafford Cripps (Socialist) 185.—Reuter.

FORGET THE HEAT!

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IN COOL COMFORT—
AT

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THE THEATRE MAGNIFICENT

Bombay's Latest & Most Up-to-Date Palacial Talkie House.

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Maintains an Even, Healthful Temperature; Never Too Hot—Never Too Cold!

BEST SOUND REPRODUCTION

BEING INSTALLED WITH WESTERN ELECTRIC'S

WIDE-RANGE

"PURITY OF VOICE THAT IS TRULY AMAZING!"

PICK OF PICTURES

—the Special Feature of —Weekly Programmes.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS:—

Apollo Bunder

Opp: PRINCE of WALES Museum.

NATION'S REPLY TO MALAVIYA'S REVOLT

(Continued from page 1.)

thrown to India when Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India. That challenge stood and India had not taken it up. On the other hand, it had taken the challenge lying down. It was therefore ridiculous to think in terms of challenges.

Kamaladevi said she did not pretend to be an orthodox No-Changer. All she contended was that a parliamentary programme would have no effect unless linked up with dynamic mass action in the country. As for mere councils, they had been played with for too long.

Referring to the Working Committee resolutions on Socialism, Kamaladevi said she was shocked at that exhibition of colossal ignorance on the part of India's Nationalist Cabinet.

Class war was inherent in the present capitalistic society. Nobody created it. It simply existed by itself and would continue to exist as long as the present social and economic system continued. The world at large could not ignore facts, just because the Working Committee chose to shut its eyes or bury its head.

STRANGLEHOLD OF COTERIE

Why should the instruments of production be controlled by a small coterie to the detriment of the masses? Why should a few people be rolling in wealth, while millions upon millions had not even plain food to eat, much less clothes to wear?

A society that was regulated by the motives of the market deserved to be demolished. A state of society that had money an apparatus for coercion deserved to be done away with. Could there be a more organised and systematised kind of violence than the one that permitted a few to exult in the miseries of the many?

BANE OF CAPITALISM

Capitalism was violence par excellence and the Congress that stood for non-violence was not only condoning it but actively nurturing it.

"Remember," she thundered in conclusion, "Socialism stands for welfare and not for power." (Cheers).

Mr. J. C. Gupta (Bengal) moving his amendment for allowing freedom of conscience to Congress candidates, said he was not opposing the Communal Award from the communal point of view. In Bengal, neither Muslims had benefited under the scheme, nor Hindus. Europeans alone stood to gain thereby. He said if freedom of conscience was allowed to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, smaller Congressmen should not be denied the same.

CHILDREN STRAYED FROM PARENTS

At this stage, it was announced on behalf of the Reception Committee that several children, who had gone astray from their parents' hold, had been found loitering about, and were being looked after by the volunteers. The names of the children were announced and parents or guardians were asked to take them away. Visitors were warned to look after their children more carefully.

Mr. G. N. Kanitkar (Maharashtra) moved his amendment adding organisation of peasants, physical culture programme and establishment of Village Panchayats to the constructive programme of the Congress. He said the Congress must do something for the peasants, because Government had been carrying on a propaganda among the people through the Patels and Talatis that Congressmen were responsible for the fall in the prices of commodities, etc. The Congress must counteract that by working for their good in their midst.

Moulvi Abdus Samad (Bengal) supported Pandit Malaviya's amendment, and spoke on the evils of separate electorates.

PLAYING INTO BRITAIN'S HANDS.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa strongly opposed Pandit Malaviya's amendment and said that nothing had harmed the country so much as the new Nationalist Party. By quarrelling over the Award, Indians were playing into Britain's hands. Gandhiji's attitude was perfectly correct and nationalistic on the question of the Award. The masses did not care a jot which community got one seat more here or two seats less there. They wanted Swaraj and that was the chief thing.

Mr. T. C. Goswami (Bengal) said the Working Committee stood not for mere rejection of the Award but for its substitution by a better arrangement. He reminded the House that one of the signatories to the letter written by certain Indian delegates to the Premier asking for the Award, was Pandit Malaviya himself.

A Voice: "Even Gandhiji."

Mr. Goswami: "No. Not Gandhiji."

He was not imputing motives to the venerable Pandit but he was just pointing out the inconsistency of his position.

At this stage there were loud cries raised by Bengal and the Punjab delegates.

UPROAR.

Mr. Goswami: "I am used to this organised howling. I do not mind it at all."

Interruptions constinued, when the President intervened and calmed the situation.

Referring to Mr. J. C. Gupta's "Freedom of Conscience" amendment, the speaker said that if Congress wanted to follow an organised programme, they could not allow any such freedom. If it was a case of conscience, such Congressmen must leave the Congress.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan (Bombay; Socialist) spoke next in support of the Socialist amendments deleting the clause about the Congress Parliamentary Board and the views of the Working Committee on Class-war and confiscation of property.

It was essential that the spirit of the masses should be kept up. To bring about the atmosphere, opined the speaker for mass action, the masses should have a revolutionary and dynamic programme which they should adopt. If the programme of the Socialists was adopted by the country, the rule by the workers and the peasants would soon become an established fact, held the speaker. For this fight for independence with economic freedom for the masses, the nation required men who did not retrace their steps in the fight that might follow. The suitable programme was dynamic and the programme of the Congress Parliamentary Board was of little use for them and it often times came in their way.

Referring to the Communal Award, the speaker stated that there was no communal problem among the masses who starved for their food. But unless there was a real bond of unity in the economic field, it was futile of to talk of permanent friendship and peace in the land.

The ultimate remedy for the present social and economic maladies, the final method by which the starving masses would get help, was by summoning the Constituent Assembly as mentioned by Pandit Jawaharlal, where important questions would be considered satisfactorily in the interests of all sections of the people. With these words, the speaker supported the amendments.

Acharya Kirpalini opposed the Socialist amendments.

He criticised the Socialists and their programme on all fronts and came to the conclusion that there was no better programme than the one adopted by the Congress in the present conditions.

"MISUNDERSTOOD."

The problems of class-war and confiscation of property had been, according to the speaker, misunderstood by the Congress Socialists. When there was a revolution, contended the speaker, then only there could be confiscation, as whatever was done by the State by way of confiscating property did not amount to confiscation as it was legal then. When the Indian National Congress condemned class-war and confiscation, it was of the type witnessed after the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution. Whenever there was a revolution, some people thought it fit to promote class hatred leading to massacres and a reign of terror. The Congress was against it. The Congress was concerned with doing justice by the masses who might be victims of a particular system, namely capitalism. But the Congress would see that while the system was removed, the individuals involved in running the system did not suffer.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Acharya Kirpalani referred to the Constituent Assembly, offered as a solution by Pandit Jawaharlal to meet the requirements of the masses. All outstanding issues could be settled by reference to the Constituent Assembly.

Even on historical interpretation, Socialism must fail, claimed the speaker. Just as there was religious fanaticism, the Socialists were also showing some sort of fanaticism, and he hoped that the Socialists would not fall victims to this type of fallacy.

CONGRESS WORKS FOR MASSES

The speaker believed that the Congress, more than any other organisation in the country, was working for the masses under Mahatma Gandhi. The existence of the Mahatma was a stupendous objective fact which the Socialists could not afford to ignore or neglect. The Congress was being guided by him and under his principles of non-violence and truth. Therefore, class-war and confiscation of property, as conceived in the West, were objected to by the Congress, and the Congress was justified in doing so.

Even considering the economic principles of the Congress, the Congress recognised the existing class-war between the Capital and the labour, but the Congress did not wish to give a Western turn and significance to this conflict. He, therefore, opposed the amendments.

Mr. Gopal Sing Komi, spoke next in support of Pundit Malaviyaji's amendment. He claimed they were prepared to fight on behalf of Panditji's principles as regards the Communal Award. He said that the Award split the nation into manifold compartments, and the sooner it was rejected the better for the country. It was regrettable the Congress Working Committee did not appreciate the view-point of Pandit Malaviyaji. The Award was a poison and should be rejected without hesitation.

CREATING SPLIT.

Mr. Harimohan Chatterjee of the Punjab opposed the amendment of Malaviyaji and vehemently denounced the Nationalist Party and its leaders for creating a split in the premier organisation of the country at a critical juncture. As a reply to this move on the part of those who made an issue out of the Communal Awaard, the speaker urged that every Indian must consider it his duty to uphold the prestige of the Congress, and the whole nation, with one voice, must support the Congress policy regarding the Communal Award.

A delegate from Bengal rose to a point of order, and said that the speaker was using objectionable language.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, replied that he had been pulling up every speaker whenever he felt that the speaker was using objectionable l anguage, and that discretion should be left entirely in his hands.

Mr. Chatterjee recalled the adverse vote of 12—114 for the same amendment in the Subjects Committee. Yet it was moved in the plenary session of the Congress. He appealed to the delegates to defeat this amendment and vindicate the vote of the Subjects Committee which was decisive.

SARDAR'S SPEECH

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made an eloquent appeal to the delegates to reject the amendments to the original resolution and pass it as moved by Dr. Ansari.

He first drew the attention of the audience to the frequent interruptions from certain sections of the House whenever the question of the Communal Award was discussed. He appealed to them to maintain perfect order while important discussions were going on.

The Sardar briefly narrated, how while he was still in jail, decisions regarding the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Communal Award were taken. He had subsequently visited Benares and met several of his friends and workers and held discussions with them.

NO OPPOSITION TO COUNCIL ENTRY.

Except Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, the Sirdar recalled, none objected to the formation of the policy of the Congress Parliamentary Board. There was none to oppose the policy of the Council-entry, and it was duly accepted by the Congress Working Committee, and after that the Congress came to retain control over it.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel referrer to the regrettable split in the Congress ranks arising out of differences of opinion on the Communal Award.

In this connection, one speaker had remarked, continued the Sardar, that if Mahatmaji changed his opinion, the Working Committee would follow him like lambs. It was regrettable that the speaker should consider that the Working Committee would come to decisions in that fashion. He assured the audience that every member of the Congress Working Committee was of the type that would lay down one's all for the respect and sanctity of one's opinions.

Though they had differences with Pandit Malaviyaji, he received the same respect as was given to Mahatma Gandhi. His unceasing political work in the country for the masses entitled the venerable Pandit to such a respect. If one did not have such respect for Panditji, then one could not claim to be a sincere follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

ALL UNITED, EXCEPT TWO

Just as Pandit Malaviya held strong views over the question, the Working Committee also had equally strong views. All were agreed that it would create a split in the nation. But the difference lay in that Pandit Malaviya wanted its rejection. The Working Committee could not do so at one stroke. If the Congress were to involve itself in this agitation, the major issues would have to be shelved, and the cause of the country would suffer. It was true that Gandhiji, the Working Committee and Panditji were equally pained at the unfortunate differences that had arisen over the Award issue. But the Working Committee did not find a way out of the situation. Except Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney, there was an agreed opinion in the Working Committee regarding the attitude the Working Committee should take in the matter. And how could the views of these two persons prevail in which the rest were of one opinion, asked the speaker.

If every leader started a party and held individual views, there would be a serious set-back in the country's progress. Discipline would suffer.

The only way of solving this communal question, suggested the speaker, was to secure unity between the Hindus and the Muslims on a permanent basis. It was very essential that the nation should not fall into this trap of Communal Award.

HARM TO SOLIDARITY.

The Sardar then pointed out the harm done to the cause of national solidarity by starting parties and contesting elections in their name. The world would be told, said the speaker, that Indians still continued to squabble and quarrel amongst themselves and they were not in a fit condition for self-rule.

The Sardar expressed himself somewhat strongly on the way in which a new party in the Congress was started, styled as the Congress-Nationalist Party. He said that whatever the fault of Mahatmaji or the Working Committee, the biggest blunder was to start a new party in the country and divide the Congress.

MONOPOLY OF WISDOM?

He had a word also for the Socialists. He said that nothing would be served by an opposition to the programme of the Congress Parliamentary Board. The Council elections were being contested by Congressmen as hitherto reactionaries occupied those places, and it was necessary that these should be displaced. To-day the Socialists claimed that they had the best programme that would bring salvation to the country. Did they have the monopoly of wisdom, asked the Sardar, to make such a tall claim?

As a practical politician, he appealed to the audience to take care of to-day and to-morrow would take care of itself.

At this stage closure was applied and was secured.

DR. ANSARI'S REPLY.

Dr. Ansari in replying to the debate said that he wanted to clarify a personal issue to which Pandit Malaviya had made a reference on Friday. He said that he would not have sent a lengthy cable from Vienna if Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney had not issued a statement of Dr. Ansari's departure from Bombay. The position had to be made clear and hence a cable was sent by him in which he explained that the Patna decisions had been arrived at after discussion with a number of workers and if that programme and policy were altered or in any way tampered with, Dr. Ansari would have to reconsider whether he should continue on the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Nationalist Muslims, reiterated the speaker, had in the past served (and would in the future) serve the country to the best of their ability. The Nationalist Muslims always viewed the country's affairs from the nationalist point of view as against the selfish point of view. There was no sacrifice that they did not make in the past and that they were not prepared to make in the future. He wanted to tell the critics of the Nationalist Muslim Party that they did not lag behind in their patriotism.

They considered the Communal Award as a blot and unless they could remove it by mutual agreement they could not rest content.

He appealed to the delegates to give the Congress and the Working Committee their unanimous support by rejecting the amendments.

After Dr. Ansari's speech the President came upto the rostrum, and appealed to the visitors and non-delegates not to vote.

He put the amendments one after another to vote.

He first put Mr. Narendradev's amendment. After glancing at the hands that had been raised for and against the amendment the President declared that it had been lost by a very large majority.

The same was the fate of the second amendment of the Socialists.

Poll was demanded by some of the delegates and the President ruled that as it had been thrown out by an overwhelming majority it would be very unreasonable to demand poll.

"RIGHT TO DEMAND POLL."

A delegate: The delegates have a right to demand a poll.

President: I think I have equal right to disallow it.

Pandit Malaviya's amendment was lost by a very very large majority.

Here again a poll was demanded and the President disallowed it.

At this ruling there were cries of "Shame, shame" from the Bengal and the Punjab delegates.

The President: You may cry shame or anything. The delegates have already voted and given their verdict. I am not going to be cowed down by this.

Mr. J. C. Gupta's amendment regarding freedom of conscience was also lost.

ANSARI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Dr. Ansari's original omnibus resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

MAHATMA'S GENIUS FOR COMPROMISE

Wins Over Opposition To Proposals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Working Committee members learnt from Mahatma Gandhi just before he retired, the changes made by the Special Committee in the constitution.

The Associated Press understands that the Working Committee assured Gandhiji that, as he represented them on the Committee, they would accept the compromise arrived at by him as it concedes the main principles of the constitutional changes and while retaining the A.I.C.C. reduces its size. One comment on the compromise proposals is: "Well we have got what we wanted, except that we will have again to face these annual tamashas; but Gandhiji has gained materially in making the Opposition accept his scheme and especially in disenfranchising those who belong to the Communal organisations and are anti-Congress".

It is also learnt that under the compromise proposal fifteen members of the A.I.C.C. would be able to sign a requisition necessary for a meeting. It is calculated that only if the Congress has ten lakhs on its rolls as primary members that 2,000 delegates would be elected and, as this number is not likely to be achieved soon the size of delegates would remain manageable.

Leaders expect that to-morrow the constitutional proposals will get through without difficulty and President Rajendra Prasad would most probably be able to bring the session to a close to-morrow. This anxiety to conclude the session is due the fact that at least Rs. 10,000 extra cost would be imposed on the Reception Committee per additional sitting. Of course the gate is yielding good money and it is said that Rs. 40,000 tickets were sold to-day. Certainly to-day's crowd was very large and fully taxed the energy of volunteers.

KHADI EXHIBITION

The exhibition will be kept open to-day (Sunday) in the morning from 9 to 11-30, and in the afternoon from 2-30 to 11.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

MORE IRISH SWEEP DRAWS

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India Teaches World New Gospel

Congress Congratulates Satyagrahis On Their Heroic Sacrifices

"Non-Violence is our Creed, Civil Resistance is our Weapon, Freedom is our Goal and ours is an army which knows not the meaning of defeat," declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, moving her resolution reiterating the country's determination to continue Civil Resistance, when and if, required.

The Congress congratulated the Nation on the heroic sacrifices made and the sufferings undergone by thousands of Civil Resisters.

After the Plenary Session had passed by an overwhelming majority the omnibus resolution moved by Dr. Ansari, the President called upon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to move her resolution.

Mrs. Naidu moved the following resolution:—

"This Congress congratulates the nation on the heroic sacrifices made and the sufferings undergone by thousands of civil resisters—men and women, young and old, drawn from cities as well as the villages in the different provinces—and places on record its conviction that without non-violent non-co-operation and civil resistance there would never have been the phenomenal mass awakening that has taken place throughout the country. Whilst recognising the desirability and necessity of the suspension of the civil resistance campaign except with reference to Gandhiji, the Congress reiterates its undying faith in non-violent non-co-operation and civil resistance as a complete substitute for methods of violence which, as experience has abundantly shown, result in terrorism both by the oppressed and the oppressors."

In the course of her stirring speech, in support of her resolution, Mrs. Naidu said Congressmen had gathered in Bombay after two and a half years of the marvellous campaign which had shown to the world what India was capable of. It was proposed by her resolution that the legion of volunteers,—men and women, young and old—had faced death and suffering in the country's fight for freedom.

MARVELLOUS DEEDS OF VALOUR.

The speaker said that the world should share in congratulating those marvellous men and women who had suffered in a novel way, for their country, and for having possessed of qualities on which were based the liberties of nations. The gospel of civil resistance and non-violent non-co-operation had demonstrated to the world at large the magnificent method by which India was striving to attain her freedom, and had thus stunned the whole world.

Though those civil resisters who sacrificed all they had and suffered patiently, had been long delayed the congratulations that the nation owed to them, the earliest opportunity should be taken to congratulate them for their bravery and courage. Bombay, said the speaker, was and has been and will be the centre of political activity and enthusiasm, and in the same way it was also the centre and foremost city, as far as the civil disobedience was concerned.

BOMBAY LEADS.

It was Bombay that showed to the world how men and women, young girls, yet to be married, fought shoulder to shoulder with aged women. Bombay had put up a magnificent fight.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said: "We are told by our opponents that we are defeated, that we are crushed and beaten to the ground. We are told that the armoury of our foreign masters had been successful in crushing the nation and humbling their courage, ther enthusiasm and theis faith in the greatness of their cause. I stand here before you to give a lie to that lie. I stand before you to proclaim our determination and our faith in our own ideal. (Cheers.)

INDIA'S NEW GOSPEL.

For centuries, continued the speaker, the world has gone on, and the nations have fought for their freedom. Rivers and Oceans of blood have flowed, leading to victory and liberty; but we in our age have enunciated a new gospel for deliverance from bondage, from the bondage of the past, and the bondage of our nation. One little man, Mahatmaji, has enunciated a new gospel, the gospel of a Satyagraha, a new era of civilisation when men shall forget the brutalities for

(Continued on page 6.)

SOCIALIST ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA

Gandhiji Will Retire With Crown On His Head

(From Our Special Correspondent)

In spite of the fact that the Congress sitting provided its thrills and its moments of anxiety and a lively debate on the Communal Award the real business of the day and indeed of the session was the transaction in Mahatma Gandhi's hut when Gandhiji worked tirelessly for eight hours at a stretch reconciling "obstructionists." Indeed many of his colleagues doubted the wisdom of the Mahatma in taking all the fifteen members of the Select Committee out of the Opposition Group, but Gandhiji was determined to convince them or be converted by them.

The Mahatma's spirit infected them all and men like Prakasam and Purshottamdas Tandon, who had spoken so bitterly against his proposals in the Subjects Committee and the Socialists of Sampurnand's convictions all vied with one another in offering constructive help. The result is that Gandhiji has once again agreed to move slower than he intended to. He has secured his ideal of a million electors and the delegates directly represented and a President nominating his own cabinet. But he has yielded by retaining the A.I.C.C. However it will be an A.I.C.C. with its wings clipped and a body which will find it difficult to disturb the homogeneity of the organisation, especially as the A.I.C.C. will be elected by the delegates.

Mahatma Gandhi's compromise did take his colleagues by surprise, but as they examined the proposals closely they thought that the price paid was worth it when unanimity had been secured. Some Working Committee members are particularly pleased that Gandhiji has been made to adopt a proposal which really Gandhiji himself originally conceived when, on his return from London, he declared that persons belonging to communal organisations which ran politics counter to the Congress should not be admitted to the Congress. The modification made provides that such communalists shall not be elected to any committee and shall not be an office-bearer.

As for the other developments in the Congress Nagar there is general regret that a number of hired men were brought into the Pandal by anti-Communal Award, propaganda. But neither their cries nor their demonstration unnerved the President. Indeed when the flash light was directed towards them it was discovered that among the delegates there were hardly a dozen who were showing their fists and that they brought some sympathisers amongst the visitors. But the Congress authorities, anticipating this move, had isolated the delegates camp so that non-delegates may not get mixed and swell the Opposition votes Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech of yesterday was certainly the best heard but speeches of Mrs. Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were given an equal'y good hearing and in the matter of vote their speeches swayed the audience decisively.

Though it is on every one's lips that the session will be prolonged, I have been assured by Babu Rajendra Prasad that he is sure to bring to a close tomorrow, even though he may have to sit till midnight or even after it. Indeed the Socialists are reported to have made up with the Mahatma and are not likely to put impediments in the way of the progress of the business of the session so that the Bombay session may see the triumph of the Mahatma's leadership even though the Mahatma was officially withdrawing from that role.

Gandhi And Christ

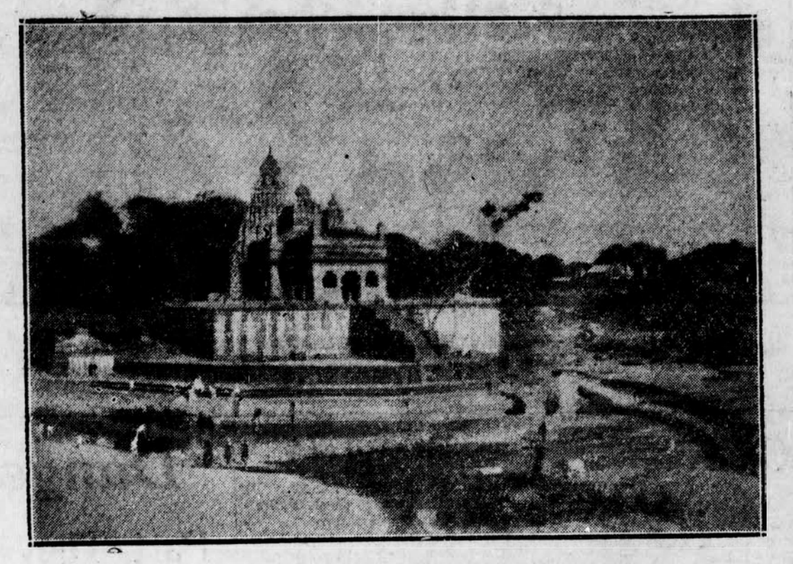
THEIR DIVERGENT OUTLOOK ON LIFE

(By Shankar Rao Deo).

Therefore, I want to say with all the emphasis that I can command that if I was he only person to resist this thing, I will resist it with my life.—Gandhiji at the 2nd R. T. C.

But I say unto you "that ye resist not evil but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also."—Christ on the Mount.

That is the difference between the two men. Though as with Christ, so with Gandhiji, love is the law of life "to me," says the Mahatma, "God means Truth and Love." Gandhiji's idea of God-realization is of a very broad type. He is not satisfied if love becomes the all pervading force in his own personal life. It must become the motive force of all the world-activities. This insistence on love as the only true and right motive force of human activities on the part of Mahatma Gandhi has earned him from some people the title of "The Christ of the 20th Century." But I am afraid this is more of a fiction than of a fact. For though there is a great similarity between the lives of these two great men and though we see that with both, love is the law of life, still the working of this law in actual life has led to different philosophies of life in the case of these two men. Want of full appreciation of this fact has prevented many from completely understanding Gandhiji's philosophy of "Satyagraha" and its application in political field against the foreigners for achieving freedom for his own country. They admit that both are Mahatmas, but they sincerely believe that politics is a game which has no place in the life of a Mahatma. He must shun it. Consequently they think that if M. Gandhi, like Christ, had kept aloof from politics, he would have rendered more service to India, and through India to the whole world, than he is doing at present. They are of opinion that politics is the privilege more of the statesman than of the Saint. The Goddess of Rule respects the Saint, but prefers to live with the statesmen. Practically, which is the key of success in politics, is a virtue which the Saint rarely possesses. Mahatmas are generally visionaries or Idealists, and idealism is a great handicap in politics.



The Temple at Saswad

LOVE AS LAW OF LIFE.

Besides this idealism of a Mahatma, in the case of M. Gandhi, these men think there is another great disadvantage, vi ., that of non-violence. They say that history does not record a single instance of a Nation winning its freedom by non-violence. They feel that the West is dominating the East, not because it has accepted Christ, but on the contrary because it has denied him. Therefore, if India has to free herself from the domination of England, then she must follow her example. As England has denied Christ, India must deny Gandhi.

But, these men forget one important fact. Christ advised his countrymen to accept love as the law of their lives, because he believed that violence was not at all necessary for human life. He did not promise his countrymen anything in return for this in this world. This ideal of love or non-resistance, he promised them, would not bring freedom from the Romans, but would give them the Kingdom of Heaven. Neither did he believe that this non-resistance would bring about a change of heart in their opponents. He wanted them to be perfect as "their Father in Heaven was perfect." He was totally indifferent to the social effects of his advice. Social equality or justice is never an ideal of a disinterested religious idealist. He never cares for his personal happiness. He cares more for his own personal salvation than that of the Society as a whole. Christ never advised his countrymen to revolt against the Romans who were their Rulers, but on the contrary, asked them to give "unto Caesar what was Caesar's."

Now let s see what uM. Gandhi thinks and says about this. He, like Christ, believes that religion of love is the highest religion in human life. He also like Christ believes in eschewing violence from human life.

Secondly, man is a social animal and requires society, not only for his peace and happiness but for his full development from manhood to Godhood. Therefore, he must not do anything that will lead to the destruction of the society. All his activities must be such that they will be helpful to the keeping up together and growth of society. In the present stage of human progress for the keeping up together and growth of society, the institution of Government is quite a necessity. Therefore, it becomes a religious duty of every good citizen to protect the State against external, as well as internal, danger. Though a citizen may himself believe in non-violence as long as his countrymen are not of his belief, he has to help them in the defence of the State, the only condition being that he must feel that the State on the whole is working for his as well as his countrymen's good. Gandhiji accepts this religion of a good citizen and it alone explains his conduct in the South African as well as the Great War.

Then what about his creed of non-violence? Yes, he himself to-day believes that non-violence alone will not bring peace and prosperity to the human society, but at the same time he still knows that the world or the majority of his countrymen do not share to-day to the same extent his belief in non-violence. But he hopes that that day is not far off when his countrymen and the rest of the world will begin to share his faith and non-violence or love will be the force that will rule the world instead of violence or hatred. Human society to-day is imperfect and man cannot be perfect as his Father in Heaven is perfect in this imperfect society. He can achieve his perfection only by trying to help the society to be perfect through disinterested and pure service. Gandhiji possesses Himalayan optimism, still he knows that this is an ideal for which human society has to work. Therefore, he thinks that the duty of those who are of his faith to-day, is while living amongst violence to lead a life of non-violence in thought, word and deed, and thus help their fellow-brethren to gain the same faith by guidance and co-operation.

SATYAGRAHA.

This attitude towards life and society has led M. Gandhi to adopt a philosophy of non-violent resistance instead of non-resistance. For this guidance and co-operation in social life, requires sometimes active resistance, though it is non-violent, to many different evil forces which exist in society in the guise of religious, social and political customs and institutions and which hinder the progress of man and society towards perfection. There will be resistance no doubt, but this resistance will be based on love and willingness to bear pain, self-denial and self-suffering. This non-violent resistance or resistance out of love is what Gandhiji calls Satyagraha.

This Satyagraha pre-supposes two things. Faith in the ultimate or real goodness of human nature and the power of love through suffering to make man conscious of his good nature which is his true heritage. A true Satyagrahi is not and cannot be indifferent to his social surroundings His life is a life of service. He does not believe in individual salvation as apart from the salvation of mankind To him both are so intimately connected together that one without the other is an impossibility. Therefore his only and constant prayer is "I do not hanker after either kingdom or paradise or another birth—I only desire that the distress of suffering creatures should be extinguished."

HAGENBACK'S CIRCUS LION BREAKS LOOSE

After Creating Pandemonium In Pavilion Goes For Leading Horse And Scurries Down Street

With thousands of persons scurrying to escape his fury, a lion tore through his wagon cage on September 19, threw a circus parade into panic and brought down two horses by the throat before he was trapped and killed with high powered rifles, says the Richmond (Vancouver), correspondent of the Associated Press of America."

Cries of terror came from the spectators of the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus parade, through Richmond's main thoroughfares, as the lion, in his rage, clawed down the door of his cage.

The lion—one of those being trained by Clyde Beatty for his circus act—stood bewildered for a moment in the street, amid the startled crowds.

Then the lion reared, crouched again, and sprang for the throat of the lead horse of a circus wagon.

Cracking whips of the drivers drove him off the horse a moment later, but after feinting first toward one side of the street and then toward the other, he turned back and seized a second, pulling it down and sinking his fangs into its neck.

At this point Patrolman James Richard Paul arrived. Daring the hoofs of the startled horses as well as a possible attack from the lion, he emptied his revolver at the animal.

In an instant the beast was converted into a roaring jungle terror. Galloping down the street dragging a wounded leg and causing new fear to the spectators who had been held by curiosity after retreating to what had seemed a safe distance.

After a run of 100 yards the lion left the boulevard, loping across an open lot and dropping at the foot of a tree adjacent to the Hankins-Johann Sheet Metal Works. While C. O. Hankins and Miss Edna Powell watched from an office window of the metal works, the beast was aroused into new activity by shots fired from police revolvers.

He leaped through a door of the shop, routing four workmen and was at once trapped as circus employes and police closed all doors and braced them.

Fearful that someone might be injured an order was given to shoot the animal, and a door was cautiously opened while Earl Lindsey, circus auditor, fired four shots from a high-powered rifle.

Three shots took effect in the beast's neck, it was learned later, but he still was alive when Marvin Kramer, one of his keepers, borrowed a policeman's revolver, entered the building and approached closely to fire the finishing shot into his head.

The net results of the "hunt" were one spectator, John Kelly, slightly wounded in the forearm by a flying bullet; one young lion highly prized by Beatty, dead, and hundreds of persons almost equally frightened and thrilled.

Gold from the Beddycoedwr mine, eight miles from Dolgelly, Wales, has been forwarded to a firm of London jewellers, and will be used for the making of Princes Marina's wedding ring.

ENEMIES COMPETITION RESULTS

List Of Prize Winners

There were Eight (8) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally amongst the Eight (8) successful competitors each getting Rs. 100.

1. Harishankar N. Bhuleskar, 11 Rashikashram, Nanabhai Road, MALAD
2. Miss Thrity P. Bhesania, Rajaram's Bungalow, BANDRA.
3. Parshottamdas Jagmohandas, 250, Mangaldas Road, New Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
4. V N Chokra, C/o Messrs. S B. Billimoria & Co. (Auditors), 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
5. D. N. Bhesania, Hill Road, BANDRA.
6. Mrs. Irene Devine, C13, Hirjee Govindjee Bldg., New Nagpada, BOMBAY.
7. Gangaram Chaudhari, National City Bank of New York, Fort, BOMBAY.
8. Miss Rukmini, 50 Ramanaryan Chawls, Deccan Gymkhana Post, POONA 4.

The following forty (40) competitors get a Consolation Prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. Mistri Dulabh Naran, Mingalawadi, Mazagaon, BOMBAY 10.
2. Mrs. P. Pollock, Agha Building Carrol Road, Opp. Elphinstone Road Station, PAREL, B.B. & C.I.Rly.
3. Erach M. Karma, Mitsui Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
4. Umarbhoy Kasambhoy Master, Nana Talwad, BULSAR.
5. A Mousinho, Willingdon South, SANTA CRUZ
6. H. D. Kadway, C/o J. C Gammon Ltd. Stronach House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY
7. Dhunbai C. Bharucha, Opp. Bazaargate Tower Bazaargate Street, BOMBAY.
8. K. K. Wardhawalla, 635, Raviwar Peth, POONA 2
9. Mahendrakali Ishwarlal Contractor, Hari-Pura, Mujjar Falia, SURAT
10. Fredoon R. Kotkal, Alpalwalla's House, DHOBI TALAO.
11. R. N. Pradhan, 672 Budhwar Peth, Karale's Chawl, POONA 2.
12. Ismailjee Lukmanjee, Rajkotwal'a, CHANDA, C.P
13. R. H. Amdani, Kalbha Street, GONDAL.
14. E. P. Malik, Dasada, Via Mandal, KATHIAWAR.
15. Ebrahim Khanali Bhagurwalla, Sabjee Mandi, UJJAIN.
16. Kaikhusroo Bomanjee Jasoomoney, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, TARDEO.
17. Chaganlal Motibhoy Panwalla, Mora Bhagol, RANDER.
18. Loku Ram Mig'ani, Secretary, B.B & C.I.Rly Employees' Union, Opp. R. C Church, AJMERE.
19. Y. E. Makda, C/o A G Mchamed & Sons, 93 in 24th Street, RANGOON.
20. Ebrahimbhai Kasambhai Idawalla Station Road, BILLIMORA.
21. P. C. Mehta, (Ajmerwalla), Alig-Chakla, Khambhay, Via Anand, CAMBAY.
22. Doshibai Byramji Patel Plot No. 781, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
23. Mohshinali Mahomedali Mistri, Hasam Machiwalla Bldg., Mahim Bazaar Road, MAHIM.
24. Rajabali & Safarali Rahim Karim Panwalla, Kharathar Tank, No. 5, KARACHI.
25. H. A. Tripp, Mazgaon Terrace, Nesbit Road, BOMBAY. 10.
26. Kasamjee M Patel, C/o Seth A E Maskati, Tajpur Baug, Kajina Thabey, AHMEDABAD.
27. Abdul Gaffar Mohamed Daya'a, Near Rawani Well, GONDAL.
28. Miss Gool Katrak, Bharda House, Procter Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
29. Merwyn Siqueira, "Shirin House," 7th Road, KHAR.
30. Mrs. Alimahomed Dantawalla, 9 Yeshwant Nivas Road, INDORE.
31. Padmakar Vinayak Navisarikar, Near Diwanji's Wada, Bhadra, AHMEDABAD.
32. Jamshed R. Kotwal, 207, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
33. Richard Marshall Rodricks, Alexander Villa, Dr. Moos Road, THANA.
34. Saiyad Hadi Hassan Esq., C/o Hakim Sir Hindi, Mirzapur Road, AHMEDABAD.
35. S. R. Iyengar, 46 Ramnarayan Quarters, POONA 4.
36. Shavax B. Gazdar, 151, Khetwadi Main Road, Noble Building, BOMBAY, 4.
37. Murlidhar Deonath Samel, Chawl Supdt., Bellasis Road Chawl, BOMBAY 8.
38. Devjee Sunderjee, Raisumwalla Chawl, Jiwadia Lane, Agra Road, GHATKOPAR.
39. Jemi Darabsha Cursetjee Katrak, 17, Gola Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
40. Ashraf G. Musabhoy Backbay View, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY, 4.

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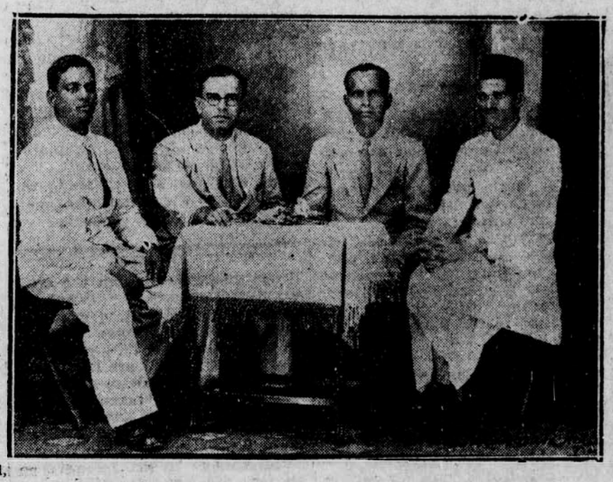
KHAR GYMKHANAS

Progress Of Activities

The Khar Gymkhana which was started in 1910 has been steadily extending its fields of activity since the middle of the year. From September the premises at the junction of the 1st and 14th Roads have been hired and indoor—games like Bridge, Carrom, Chess, Draughts, etc have been started. Ping Pong will soon be started. From November the Badminton section will be started and cricket practice will also begin. In December the Tennis section will be opened.

The Gymkhana which has to-day over 200 members on the roll, elected the following managing committee in May last:—Mr. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, President; Messrs. G. S. Gupte, B.A., L.C.E., and Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law, Vice-Presidents; Mr. M. P. Dhairyawan, B.A., Hon. Treasurer; Messrs. Shantilal H. Shah, B.A., LL.B., and Moreshwar N. Oak, B.A., LL.B., Jt. Hon. Secretaries; Messrs V. J. Divecha, B.A., LL.B. D. S. Gupte, G. A. Kulkarni, Bhogilal M. Mehta, R. L. Mehta, Shawak H. Mehta, Veerpal H. Mehta, S. K. Mukerji, Y. V. Navalkar and R. G. Nayak, and other members The committee have an ambitious programme before them and they are contemplating to have a Basket Ball Court, Volley Ball Court and Swimming Bath, etc. A plot of land at the end of the 15th Road has been leased to the Gymkhana by Government and it is proposed to erect a building at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 on the same for the use of the Gymkhana.

A Bridge Tournament was recently organised by the Gymkhana in which about 50 prominent members took past. The finalists in the Tournament were Messrs. K. G. Prabhu, R. G. Mallya, S. S. Vinekar and K. Nadarassane of whom the last two were declared victors by a very narrow margin.



Finalists in the Bridge Tournament of Khar Gymkhana: (Left to right): Messrs. K. Nadarassane, K. G. Prabhu, S. S. Vinekar and R. G. Mallya, the first and third being winners.

CATARACT

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CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A	17	J	6
B	16	K	9
C	1	L	14
D	18	M	15
E	3	N	12
F	13	O	10
G	4	P	5
H	2	Q	11
I	8	R	7

A Page About Books And Their Writers

BOMBAY LOOKS AHEAD

BOMBAY LOOKS AHEAD: D. B. Taraporwala, Sons & Co. Rs. 4.

Those of us who are progressively getting conscious of Bombay, the City, as a vast growing organism spreading its tentacles in all directions, a city with a purpose and a mission, ought to find "Bombay Looks Ahead" very interesting and instructive. The Nagpada Neighbourhood House arranged a series of lectures in 1929-30 with the laudable object of stimulating civic consciousness. They were afterwards published under the title "Bombay To-day and To-morrow." The present volume comprises lectures delivered during 1934, by well-known citizens of Bombay. The series is aptly called "Bombay Looks Ahead."

Mr. R. P. Masani has contributed a thoughtful chapter on "The Social Function of Municipal Government." It is an advocacy for an all embracing management of the affairs of its citizens. We must broaden our conception of civic Government, and ideals, and let us not be frightened at the myth that democratic institutions are foreign to the genius of our races. In post—Vedic age the national life of the people expressed itself in various self-governing institutions. According to the tradition recorded by Megasthenes, two thousand two hundred years ago sovereignty was dissolved and democratic Governments were set up in various places. Absolute freedom of action and broad scope of function were the distinguishing characteristics of the Hindu system of local Government". The ancient ideal was to make the city "healthy, happy, holy". Not only were the public buildings preserved and maintained, but the lives and property were safeguarded by the Santika, anything which contributed to the material and moral happiness was encouraged. The imbecile, the infirm, the blind, the orphan, were helped and taken care of, in short the most modern municipal ideals were not outside the social activities of ancient Hindu civic life. Unfortunately to-day, our activities seem to be limited, abortive, imitative and jerky. We are making attempts but they are few and far between. All the varied activities of a modern municipality are briefly mentioned. Mr. Masani appeals to the Corporation "to devise ways and means of satisfying five very pressing needs of the City viz. Housing, Pure Milk and Food, Poor Relief, Child Protection and Education." Housing not hovels, not dens and cages, tenements and chawls where darkness lives with stench, filth with dirt guarded by gunny bags, where to live is to die. "To live righteously, they must live decently. To live decently they must have houses not hovels to live in." Sun must enter such homes, so that men and women can live and grow. It is a chapter which should vitalise the anaemic cerebelums of some of our citizens.

Professor C. N. Vakil pleads for the importance of social planning, to plan "beforehand the structure which is about to be built", to plan social life, in harmony with surrounding conditions, to see that Society is not allowed to stagnate we must plan continuously. In order to find the remedy for our social deseases we must have sufficient scientific data, "an economic survey of Bombay as an essential preliminary to an understanding of the problem of life in Bombay and consequently to a determination of remedies."

CITY PLANNING.

Mr. Claude Batley writes an inspiring chapter on "The Importance of City Planning." Let us not build cities in frivolous moods "for unless the Lord Himself builds the city, their labour is in vain who build it." A city must have "a well defined individually," every house must be correlated wth its neighbour, every street must have a motif and all the motifs must produce one harmony. "The history of Bombay's development is a history of which no city in the world need be ashamed, for though mistakes have been made in this less than 100 years period, most of them have been mistakes of optimism, progress and initiative rather than of inaction and cowardice." Mr. Batley's thesis is "beauty coupled with convenience and economy". The environment of a building must be like a frame of a picture, monotony of streets may be avoided by interesting buildings. Congestion of traffic irritates nerves, makes us hate our own streets. Let an Architectural genius plan homes for us, for every man and woman beautiful homes, healthy, pleasant. "Where they can enjoy the best of Gods' bounteous gifts to man water, gardens, and broad horizons of beautiful sky, without which men cannot renew themselves." We heartily endorse Mr. Batley's enthusiasm to preserve Bombay as a City by the Sea.

Professor James Kellock has condensed much useful information in an interesting chapter entitled "Whither Our Educational System?" The total expenditure on Bombay Education in 1932 in the Presidency was Rs. 2,05,12,003. the cost of educating a pupil in a primary school is Rs. 18-11-0. The average monthly pay of the teacher is Rs. 47-0-0. the curriculum has ephemeral valves, it is not suited to the needs of the soil. It has very little vocational bias, and the poor child goes out with a smattering of the three R's which time as it rolls on in its ceaseless course wipes out. "Out of 100 children who enter primary schools only 17 or 18 pass Standard IV and become literate.

It is believed that in rural areas a large number of those who pass the IV Standard fall back into illiteracy". These little pupils are wanted in home and fields by ignorant parents "pressed by poverty", they are used as "wage earners at too early an age". "The most obvious remedy would appear to be compulsion and vigilant supervision of schools." Out of 7,00,000 villages hardly three-fourths have schools,—whose faults is it? Certainly not of poor fathers fathers and mothers who do not encourage children to go to school as they also do in England, where little Jones from Silverton or Cullumpton is encouraged to absent himself during the harvest season. "The first thing that an examination of the Primary Educational system suggests is the urgent need for a vigorous advance on the line of universal and compulsory primary education." There ought to be 38 million children on the rolls, whereas there are only 8 million and then again there is too much wastage. There must be more harmony, with the background of the child's life. Home and school should not be divided. Some of the school teachers must be also educated farmers and above all they must be trained.

Professor Kellock, rightly points out regarding the language difficulty in Secondary Schools, that "the cultural sterility which the present system seems to produce and the dis-associations between the home and the school for which it seems to be responsible, are such a negation of the purpose of education that it is desirable to go as far as possible in making the vernacular the medium of instruction." The purposes of education,—to encourage curiosity, to furnish knowledge to organise the mind to think, to perceive, to make the child happy. "His mind furnished with many keys that can give him entrance into many fields of thought and experience, activity and adventure" But that is only possible when the Education Department is controlled by Indians. To-day the children of Israel are in Babylon.

The other chapters on Adult Education, Bombay and Her Children, the former by Professor Choksi and the latter by Miss M. R. Davis are very readable and interesting. The problem of Industrial unemployment is very ably handled by Mr. S. C. Joshi. 'Bombay Looks Ahead" is an interesting book, it makes us conscious of the City of Bombay, of beautiful Bombay by the Sea.

R. V.

THE TRAVELLING SKULL: Harry Stephen Keeler, Ward Lock and Co. 3-6 net.

Clay Calthorpe, a breezy young man, is from the beginning of the novel caught in the web of unfortunate though interesting circumstances. He has at his command a most amazing vocabulary, probably comprehensible to American readers but difficult to understand for people on this side of the Pacific. It is a story which leads you on through interesting chapters headed "Chinaman catch himself, a light: The contents of a Black Bag: John Bart: Finding and Losing Clue! A Shock: Felkins the Poet!

The last chapter is characteristically called. All's swell that ends Sir all!

It's an amusing novel meant for the mystery loving public.

There's much action and clever denouements. It is an able working out of a jigsaw puzzle.

R. V.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

HAQIQAT-E-JAPAN. By Shaikh Muhammad Badr-ul-Islam Fazli, B.A., B.T. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan. Demy 8vo. Pp. 166.227. Round Rs. 3-8-0.

There is much which one can profitably learn about Japan, the land of the Rising Sun, and it is gratifying to note that the writer, who was in charge of the Hindustani section at the School of Foreign Languages, Tokio, for two years, has dealt with his subject in an exhaustive manner. The book contains two sections: the first deals with the writer's journey from India to Japan and back, together with a description of the important buildings and institutions he saw and the various functions he attended during his stay there, while the second is a comprehensive survey of the daily life of the Japanese, their religion, history, customs, literature, system of education, industries, colonies, etc. At the end, there is a list of Japanese words and phrases useful for a traveller together with their meanings as well as a list of authoritative English works on Japan by persons who can claim an intimate knowledge of that country.

It is needless to point out that there is a miserable dearth of Urdu books on Japan although lakhs of Urdu-speaking Indians are having business relations with that country to-day. The writer is to be congratulated on filling up a great gap by producing a useful book for the benefit of all those who wish to understand the enterprising Japanese nation or who intend to visit Japan. The style is simple, lucid and concise.

The book gives glimpses of the secret of Japanese greatness and contains a number of constructive suggestions. It contains about 30 photographs, besides a map of Greater Japan. The general get-up is all that can be desired. Urdu libraries will do well to keep this book.

HASHARAT-UL?ARZ. By Muhammad Zazl-ur-Rahman. Can be had from the Maktaba-e-Ibrahimiyah, Hyderabad, Deccan. Crown 8vo. Pp. 163. 1-4-0.

The very name shows that it is a book dealing with insects. But as a matter of fact it is a drama, in four acts, condemning the mushroom associations and Anjumans which are brought into being with the avowed object of serving the cause of the community and the country but actually do nothing and simply exploit the masses. The character of Dr. Jahid as depicted in the drama, is really loveable, for he goes on with his noble work irrespective of the consequences. The drama also points out how newspapers which should be the mouthpiece of truth only, are bribed into silence by interested persons.

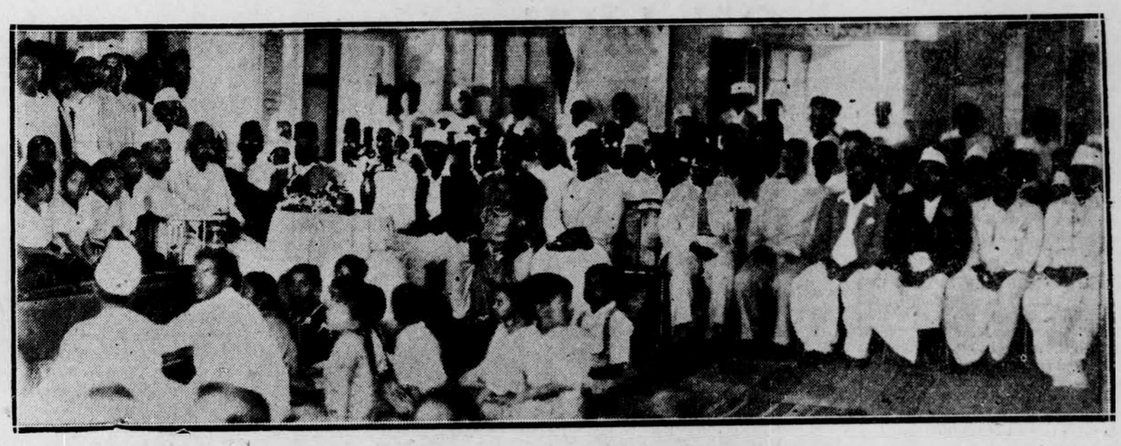
ADVOCATE OF ESTABLISHED REGIME

BEYOND THE WHITE PAPER. (By Philip Cox, pp. 152, published by George Allen and Unwin). K. T. S.

This little work gives a summary of the discussion of the evidence presented to the Joint Select Committee on the White Paper Proposals for the Indian Constitutional Reforms. The need for a change is premised in the very first Chapter by the author's endorsement of the Simon Commission's opinion that: "The most formidable of the evils from which India is suffering to-day have their roots in social and economic customs of long standing, which can only be remedied by the action of the Indian peoples themselves". But his presentment of the case for reform and his out look on the details of the White Paper Proposals, is, unquestionably, that of an advocate for the established regime. Every salient point in the proposed changes, such as they are, is sought to be justified or defended from that standpoint, as the several titles of the key-chapters in the book but too clearly indicate: "Will Law and Order be Safe" one chapter asks; another "Does Federation mean reaction?" A third "Is Defence safeguarded"? The answers to each ought to be satisfying to the most confirmed—but non-interested reactionary.

If there be any doubt as to the general attitude of the author, and his own leanings, the answers he gives to such questions will afford an ample satisfaction. The mischief of the White Paper lies not only in the specific restrictions and limitations on the constitutional progress professed to be made in the existing constitution, but in the fulsome manner in which the main lines or principles of advance (?) are laid out. The Secretary of State for India, who is, of course, taken as the final authority for answering all these doubtful points, is first made to give the main alleged advance said to be made; and then the cross-fire of questions and answers is added to mark out the very definite limitations, reservations and restrictions that hedge round the "advance", and even stultify it altogether. Because these limitations are given in the form of Select Committee Questions-Answers, an unwary reader might never perceive the strangling effect of all the financial, administrative and political "safeguards" imposed in the proposed machinery. As however, the book is intended to be an eulogy of the "White Paper", particularly with a view to command that document to the diehards in Britain, it would perhaps be unnecessary to examine it further in detail. A study of its pages will only confirm us in the belief that the White Paper is more harmful in its restrictive potentialities than its progressive professions.

A DASARA SAMMELAN



About five hundred members of both sexes of the Gowd Saraswat community of Kanara and Kerala resident in Bombay attended a social gathering on Dassera Day under the chairmanship of Dr. A. S. Pai in the Muzaffarabad Hall.

BOOK NOTES

Prince Lowenstein's new book. "After Hitler's Fall", which Faber and Faber are publishing this month, deals not with the past but with the future. It is addressed to "all who, in these days of political oppression, believe that the hope of the nations' cannot lie in tyranny."

* * * *

"Thirty Years with the Philippine Head-Hunters", by Samuel E. Kane, gives an account of the Filipinos and an insight into their customs—head-hunting and its final suppression, trial marriage, the rites and manners of the natives.

* * * *

"River Supreme", by Alice Tisdale Hobart (author of "Oil for the Lamps of China") is a book about the real China—not the China of the casual visitor but the China founded on the millenniums of unchanging tradition.

* * * *

In "The Story of My Life" (Vol. 2) Queen Marie of Rumania tells of her early wedded days in Rumania, the birth of the present King Carol, and of that momentous period 1906-14 in Continental affairs. Cassell will publish this, this month.

* * * *

The Oxford University Press will publish this month. "The Language of Cricket", by W. J. Lewis. This is a list, arranged alphabetically in dictionary form, of all the words and phrases used in the game since its beginnings to the present day. "Bodyline", of course, finds a place. Each entry is illustrated from some quotation of published usage, so that the definitions can boast authoritative support.

NEW NOVELS

THE RIFT IN THE LOOT. By George C. Foster (Ivor Nicholson v. Watson 7sh. 6d.)

She Grew Up. By Grace Elliot Taylor. (Ivor Nicholson v. Watson (7sh. 6d.)

Reaching the finale of "The Rift in the Loot" one is reminded of the remark made by a evag in the "complaints" book of an English restaurant some time ago. He wrote "the ices in this establishment finish too quickly and do not go on for ever." "The Rift in the Loot" finishes too quickly indeed and if it went on for ever one feels it would still be amusing. The story is "a compound of a Ben Travers farce and a P. G. Wodehouse novel and full of those amusing situations with which British pictures have rendered us increasingly familiar of late, years in Bombay. Lord Hampstead, an impoverished English aristocrat is faced with the prospect of selling Hampstead Castle, his old ancestral property and rather than allow it to pass out of his hands lets it to Mr. Wortle a Sausage King and his family. He himself acts as hosts, needless to say very badly indeed, Lady Hampstead is housekeeper, Lord Stepney and Lady Susan the Son and daughter become footman and housemaid respectively while officially supposed to have left for the Riviera. There is an unusually efficient butler in the true Jeeves tradition, the Sausage Queen who drops her gitches and picks them up in the wrong place. Buddy Wortle who falls in love with the footman and Jack Wartle who ditto dittoes with the housemaid. Mr. George Foster has made this a deliciously funny book, full of humourous and witty dialogue and there is such a freshness and spontaneity about his humour that it may be guaranteed to cure the most determined attack of "the dumps."

Miss Grace Elliott Taylor makes her first bow to the literary public with "She Grew Up" a charming novel much better than one might be led to expect from its title. Miss Taylor is probably very young and inexperienced but all the charm and freshness of youth beside which the wisdom of the hoariest wise-acre is as nought have passed into her tale. All the idealism which crucifies youth to Heaven, that glorious certainty that somewhere round the corner is a paradise waiting for each one of us,—not the merely comfortable secure undisturbed limbs of middle-age but a real paradise with someone to love and go on living happily with ever after—a life not defrauded of enthusiasms, and a beautiful faith in humanity which justifies itself are delightfully portrayed in these pages. Because of this, and because one forgives a great deal to a first novel one is tempted to slur over the obvious deficiencies of the book. One feels nicer for having met Nella Howard, who precipitates herself from an Orphanage right into the heart of London and quite a seamy part of it and emerges unsullied. Her acquaintance is well worth purchasing at the price of 7sh. 6d. which is saying a great deal in these times of economic depression.

H. C. V.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

"INDIAN CRICKET": Published by F. J. Collins, 143, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Price 8 as.

A new magazine has arisen on the horizon of the Indian Sporting World with the title of "Indian Cricket". In appearance it is decidedly superior to all its forerunners who are unfortunately defunct now. Printed on art paper, artistically got up and replete with interesting and thought-provoking articles from the pens of well-known players on various subjects. Several attractive pictures add to the brightness of its pages.

Although the magazine bears the title of "Indian Cricket", it contains articles on most of the principal games which interest Indian readers generally. Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Soccer, Rugger, Golf, Flying, and athletics,—all take their places in some measure or other. The articles which will arrest the attention of the readers are: "Seriousness of Test Cricket" by an Australian, "Indian in Internaitonal Cricket" by Major C. K. Nayudu, "Building for To-morrow" by an Englishman, "Umpiring" by J. B. Higgins, "How to get the most of your Bowling" by Hedley Verity, "India's Hockey Problem" by Sphinx, "India and Lawn Tennis" by E. Rose, and "Indian Athletics" by Frederick Walter.

The most important factor in the publication is that it is the official organ of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., and it has auspiciously started with the blessings of H. E. the Viceroy, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, downwards to the Nawab of Pataudi and K. S. Duleep Sinhji. It augurs well for any enterprize which comes into being with such dazzling support. The only exception that can be taken against it at this stage is that it smacks too much of British pen and British material from cover to cover.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Caves of Blackscar, by Haydon Dean (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/6.

The Third Owl, by Robert J. Casey (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/6.

China's Red Army Marches, by Agnes Amedley (International Publishers, New York).

Stories of Indian Saints, vol. II (J. F. Edwards, Theological College of Western India, Poona) Rs. 3/.

Ancient versus Modern Scientific Socialism, by Dr. Bhagwandas (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras) price Rs. 1/8.

The Manchurian Arena, by F. M. Cutlack (Angus and Robertson, Sydney).

Bracken Turning Brown, by Pamela Wynne (Wm. Collins, Sons, & Co., London) Agents in India —D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay, price Rs. 3/12.

Crime at Christmas, by C. H. B. Kitchin (The Hogarth Press, London) price 7/6.

The Dark Island, by V. Sackville West (The Hogarth Press, London price 7/6.

Goaf, by Harold Heslop (The Furune Press, London) price 7/6.

Catalan Circus, by Oliver Onions (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/6.

The Girl Tumbles out of the Sky, by Katrin Holland (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/6.

Caesar is Dead, by Jack Lindsay (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 8/6.

Captain Siving, by Wray Hunt (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/6.

Experiment in Autobiography, by H. G. Wells (Victor Gollancz, London) price 10/6.

The Price of Adventure, by William Holt (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/6.

The Progress to the Lake, by Richard Heron Ward (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) price 7/6.

Fazendari Tenures and Inami lands in Bombay City, by R. R. Mody, Bombay, price Rs. 1/4.

Health Manual, by Dr. R. M. Phadke, Bombay, price As. 8.

Chij Japan in Yatra (Guj.) by Kshitishmohan Sen (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad).

Shar Shayva Parathi (Guj.) by Nanabhai (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) price As. 6/.

Khago! Ganit (Guj.) by H. P. Bhatt (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Danger In Books

Part They Play In Spread Of Disease Over-rated

Truth is stranger than fiction, and the life-story of disease germs is not the least strange of truths. Disease germs are governed by the laws of nature and are no more capable of some of the feats attributed to them than a mouse would be changing itself into a lion.

A short time ago, we read that a boy had contracted scarlet fever from handling a book which had belonged to another boy who had died some ten years prevously from scarlet fever. This story asked its readers to believe that disease germs—in this particular case, the germs of scarlet fever—will live for years in a book. All we can say is that this story is fiction, not truth; things just do not happen that way in real life.

The fear of books as spreaders of disease germs is part of the old fear of the patient's room and of all things touched by the patient. This fear was the justification for fumigation which with certain reservation, has been given up as a useless procedure by modern public health departments.

The truth is that it is not inanimate things but the person, or the fresh secretions and discharges from the body which are dangerous, because it is in the fresh secretions that we find the living germs of disease. Disease germs do not grow and multiply in nature outside the human or animal body. Germs deposited on a book may live for a time, but drying and light, particularly sunlight, kill them off. Without intending a pun, we might say that many books are dry and the darkness, heat, moisture and food—essential for germ life— are not to be found in a book.

If books were a practical danger in the spread of disease, we would have to close all our libraries; moreover, we would have to give up the use of paper money, for think how much more often paper money may be handled by the sick or the carriers of disease germs. To these we would have to add public telephone directories.

To all intents and purposes, there is no practical danger in books. Those which have been used by a person suffering from a communicable disease may be left opened in a dry, preferably a sunny place, for a few days, after which it may be taken for granted that any disease germs will have perished. It might be added that even if disease germs are on a book, they will not, as it were, hop off into the face of the reader. The only possible danger would be the contamination of the hands and from the hands into the mouth, via fingers or food, which danger can be avoided by keeping the hands from the face and by thoroughly washing them before handling foods.

The Kelly Statue—Purdah Committee — Is Art A Commodity?—Is A Sculptor Nonentity?—The Municipal Bargain—Penalises The Poor Artist—Art Exhibitions — Aim

Art Notes ----And Events

Scope And Objective—Their Standard Vaiue And Judgment—Art To 'Flirt With'—Women's Arts And Handicrafts—Khadi Exhibition — Is It Background For Mamon Art?

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

A committee has decided to erect a statue of Sir Patrick Kelly and has, somewhere in purdah, chosen the sculptor. The necessity of, and the finances for the statue might or might not raise municipal whispers either of municipal whispers either of consent or of protest. The "smuggling in" of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's portrait is not a solitary incident revealing the traditional indifference of the municipal mind towards all questions of the city's intellectual and cultural activities. About two weeks ago a committee investigated and examined, I am informed, the estimates for the Kelly statue.

ART AS COMMODITY.

The sculptor, as an artist, was, of course, over-looked. The statue, as a work of art, was not thought of and was certainly not a proposition before the exalted committee. The committee bargained for a commodity, knocking it off to the lowest bidder. It went further. It expected the sculptor to agree that if the committee, at the last moment, disapproved of the statue in marble, the sculptor would be the sole and only party and person to incur the risk as to cost and consequences.

NEITHER BUSINESS, NOR JUST BARGAIN.

I do not know if this is "business". Is it even a bargain? I can think of nothing that would explain or justify this unheard of procedure. The universally accepted procedure has been that the sculptor models the statue in clay for the scrutiny and suggestions from the committee. After the clay-model of the statue obtains the approval of the committee, the subsequent mechanical copying in marble or bronze proceeds automatically.

COSTLY WHIMS OF COMMITTEE'S

The time for approval and suggestions is not after the approval of the clay-model. For, by that time the sculptor has already purchased the marble or the metal, engaged the necessary assistants, materials and space. If all this is to be thrown on the scrap-heap to humour the irresponsible whims of a memorial committee, there could be no hope for aspiring sculptors and no scope, whatever, for the sculptor's art. Artists, particularly in India, are not by any means a prosperous race.

ARTISTS EARN NO DIVIDENDS.

Sculptors do not earn heavy dividends. And, they could not possibly expected to invest, in foolish speculations. I am afraid that there has been functioning in the Municipal Committee the wrong kind of "business" acumen and inequitable bargaining.

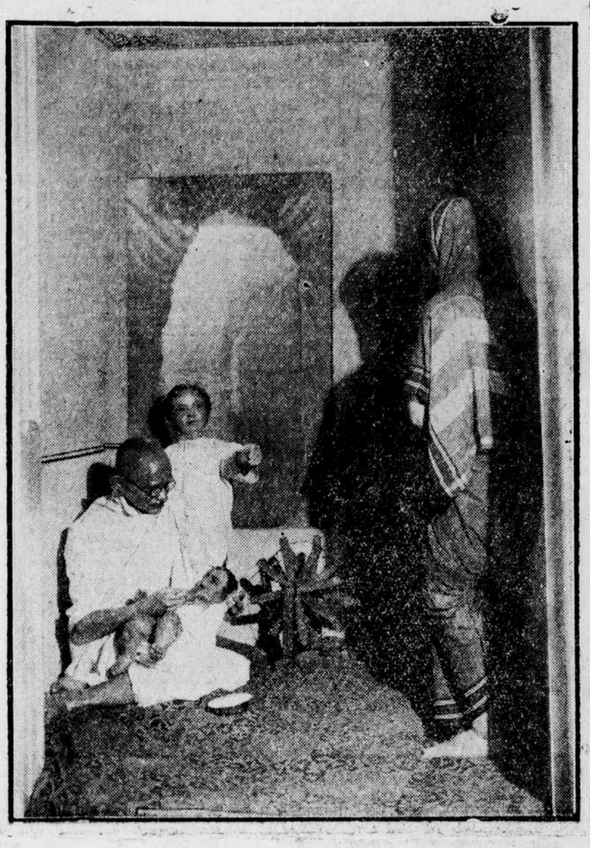
POOR ARTISTS PENALISED.

The extraordinary procedure adopted by the committee could only mean one thing, could only lead to one thing, the penalising of the poor artist. I hope there would be more light on this subject. The conditions laid down by the committee and the consequent preference of the sculptor are both unjust and inequitable.

RE-EDUCATION, NOT RE-ORGANISATION.

A reviewer of the Poona Art Exhibition has candidly confessed. The standard of the exhibits shown does not, he observes clearly, "warrant an exhibition". He suggests that "re-organisation" is required to "rescue the exhibition". It is not the matter merely of organisation or of re-organisation on art exhibitions. The defect is deeper, more fundamental. It is a question, essentially, of systematic, consistent education in art. What precisely are the aims, the definite objectives of these exhibitions? Everything, the selection, the arrangement, the standard, value and judgment of the exhibits and exhibition could be and should be measured from that point of view.

MALEKAR'S WAX WORK EXHIBITION



Syt. M. Malekar's wax works exhibition near the C. P. Tank is attracting the attention of many visitors to the city where Mahatma Gandhi is seen educating the child with the Charkha.

IS ART LUXURY?

Is art a luxury? Is art meant for the fortunate few? Or, is it a necessity, educational, intellectual and cultural, social and economic? Is it a thing solely of the past? Is it meant only for the museum, the wealthy art collector or dealer? Or, is art of the past no more and no less than guidance and inspiration for the present as well as the future? What is the creative artist busy with? How is he or she educated? What is his or her mental outlook, cultural background, social aspirations? These are some of the most vital questions which must define the aim and scope as well as value of art exhibitions.

WOMEN'S ART EXHIBITION: CONFLICTING IDEAS.

The Women's Arts and Handicrafts exhibition at the Town Hall revealed two conflicting tendencies, unexplained by the excellent foreword to the catalogue of the exhibition. The foreword is, rightly, conscise and unusually clear. Women have, it maintains justly, so far "flirted with art". The exhibition was organised with the object of helping "women who have made arts and crafts their occupation in life". Srimati Hansa Mehta, who has written the foreword, detects the healthy tendency among modern Indian women "to take up things of daily use." There is thus this unmistakably new and sound basis for measuring the importance and value of the exhibition. The garments, the embossed leather work, the sari-borders and similar articles which indicate in their cut, colour and designs, the practical attempt to find art guidance from the past applied and applicable to the present may be accepted as the outstanding feature of the exhibition. It is educative, informative. It is the logical outcome, evidently of a definite aim and clear objectives. This is not to suggest that the articles, seen at the exhibition, are all accomplished by a complete grasp of the elements of artistic composition and design which distinguish the old textiles.

THE RIGHT PROCESS

The process has only begun. And, like all beginnings it reveals more, the traits of unquestioning, perhaps sentimental, artistic faith than of cogent, creative, enterprise. But the process has began. It is there. It requires the directive push, informed guidance. The process is faintly discernible in the photographs.

OBSOLETE STANDARDS

But it is almost imperceptible in the paintings and the miscellaneous objects and "Rangoli" spread on the adjoining screens and on the floor and room. They are the direct legacy of the outlook nearly five decades removed from the modern outlook Srimati Hansa Mehta has enunciated in her foreword. It is a pity that the enlightened women who could with great advantage and independence arrange the other sections should have been so completely dependant on the guidance they chose to obtain from those whose obsolete mental outlook and equally obsolete standards and judgment could only achieve a faithful replica to the Town Hall exhibitions that have hitherto perpetuated the miserably cheap imitation of Western methods and modes in painting which Srimati Hansa Mehta quite rightly condemned in her opening address.

STUMBLING BLOCK AND OBSTACLE

They have been the stumbling block and recurring obstacle to almost every attempt for the advancement of Indian art. It is a thousand pities that the organisers of the exhibition should have been so misled and advised. If they had displayed the same courage enterprise and independence that they displayed in arranging the art home-crafts, the result would have been better not worse than the one now seen accomplished. For, they would have followed, however, imperfectly, the objectives. Srimati Hansa Mehta has, clearly described in the foreword. There is far too much of the women who "flirt with" painting. And, the new outlook and objectives of enlightened modern women could not possibly be achieved by those guided by the old men who have spent the best part of their lives resistng the new and the vital, perpetuating the cheap and the outmoded West.

KUMARIS MUKADAM, MUNSHI AND SHETE

Kumaris Aloo Mukadam, Jinna Munshi and Gulab Shete have shown in their decorative painting of wood work a new and promising adaptability of design and artistic craftsmanship. Kumari Aloo Mukadam, has boldly, experimented with the white enamel-backed design which is such distinguishing mark of old Indian metal-enamels. Kumari Zinna Munshi has followed with pleasant effect in delicate drawing the slender lines of the lamp-stand. Kumari Gulab Shete has been courageously experimenting with yellowish green and particularly the blue which could be noticed on the small "stool" she has decorated. She has been equally successful with the decorative drawing and painting on the old fashioned "chair".

KUMARIS SIODIA AND KHEMKAR.

Kumari Cumi Siodia is now gradually obtaining her well-deserved notice. Her "Goblet of Life" and particularly her "Union" are examples of careful and sensitive workmanship. But she should never have been tempted to paint as she has done "Vir-Hi-Ni". Kumari Esther Khemkar has, rightly, imagination. But her workmanship is faulty. The white peacock is, obviously, a mistake. Srimati Ramnik Mody's "Sandhya" explores a familiar motif.

SHRIMATI MATIRI, SHUKLA.

Shrimati Maitri Shukla dominates more or less, the screens by her elegant craftsmanship. There would have been more than craftsmanship, if her instinct and imagination had freer play. As it is her skill in "placing" her pictures is toned down by the treatment and subjects now growing common-place. Kumari Ratti Petit, although more apparently ambitious in intention, as in her "Dancing Apsara", is in execution less skilled and, perhaps, less coherent.

SRIMATI DALAL

Srimati R. Dalal is also now capturing the attention and respect of the intelligent camera artists. Her "still life", portraits, particularly of "M. N. V." and, "Glass ware" are not less instructive than interesting. The composition of the masses, of the shapely articles of every day use, the cast shadows and dark forms, the inter-play of unsubstantial business transparence with heavy black and distorted shadows are all problems successfully solved and would delight the camera artist with vision and imagination.

THE KHADI EXHIBITION AND BAZAAR.

The khadi court in the exhibition at Gaffar Nagar reveals the same tendency as the one manifest in the art home-crafts displayed in the exhibition organised by women at the Town Hall. The exhibition at the Nagar is, of course, less consciously directed than the one at the Town Hall. So that, if one is actually interested in examining how the living art craftsman responds to the artistc demands of the times, one must with more patience and time endeavour to locate the right exhibits. But the trouble is worth the reward.

STUDY ART HERITAGE.

For, this court is one of the few places where one can with great advantage to oneself study the hitherto unexamined rich diversity of the artistic heritage of India. It is here that one could learn, if one is so trained, the delicate sensitiveness to colour composition and patterned design which the traditional art craftsman has preserved unknown perhaps even to himself. It is here that one learns, in the application seen on modern examples, the essentially logical and "functional" character, if one could so describe it, of Indian "applied" art, applied to articles of daily use, to daily surrounding and to life. The "Batola" carpet maker may be different from the Agra carpet maker, his colour may be the traditional red and the colour of the Agra carpet-maker may be black and grey and modern but their colour sense is immaculate and their judgment sound.

THE ANTIQUE ART COLLECTION

The circular court in the exhibition at the Congress Nagar containing specimen of old textiles, wood-work, paintings and drawing, seems to have been prompted with the mental outlook more or less the same as the one seen in the arrangement of the paintings at the Town Hall. The belated information which the Secretary of the Exhibition has officially supplied more than confirms that suspicion. The visitor to the court, not credulously devoted to names, prices and dates, or, perhaps, some of my socialist friends, would like to know what was precisely the objective of the Exhibition Committee in arranging the display? Was it to prove that art was a luxury meant only for the fortunate few? If it was, the Secretary of the exhibition, preoccupied as he seems to be with "distinguished art votaries," Mr. Ibrahim Currimbhoy, Mr. Purushottam V. Mavji, Raval Tiles and Mr. Treasurlwalla, has been well advised. Under the circumstances he need not give more art "information than he has given about "nice set" of "Rajput School of paintings," "beautiful pictures," and the "great collection" of 19th century paintings. He need not mention as he does not, the names except of one or two modern living artists who have been conspicuous by their presence.

NO INFORMATION ON ART

Is it necessary to add that the list of names, dates and prices decorated with unmeaning adjectives is not information about art. What was the aim and object of the B.P.C.C. was it to overlook the claims of the modern, living, creative artist? Was it to forget his existence in the "most arresting" and "undoubtedly the Unique Art Gallery?"

THE BACKGROUND FOR WHAT?

The Kokti background decorated with Sind, Kathiawar and Cutch art textiles are a beautiful colour scheme. But the background served to relieve—what?—articles and curios and antique ware from art dealers and collectors. The display of the luxury for the few could not be either informative or educative or necessary.

(Continued from col. 7).

manship, but by no means does it result necessarily in appreciation of beauty. Taking a clock to pieces shows the wheels and the wires, but it doesn't make a clock-maker, nor does it insure even a knowledge of how the parts are assembled by a clock-maker. In fact, the analyst may not even "like" the pieces. Often it does render the analyst vain of his information, and the lecturer on "Appreciation of Art" too often enjoys showing off the wheels and the wires that he has taken apart, and too frequently his feeling of superiority leads him into erudite criticism.

THE IMPORTANCE

Now you see it all. Design is the important thing. Certain other things are tools of the trade. Becoming acquainted with art and its glorious history is engaging and delightful. Appreciation of art, as it is often offered in courses, consists too much of the personal prejudices and predilections of the lecturer. And in so far as the joy of living is concerned, the thing above all that is greatly to be desired is the development of one's appreciation of beauty. Good taste and the niceties of human relationships accompany a growth of appreciation of beauty, resulting in manly and womanly beauty of living.

The Art Of Teaching Art

Increase Of Such Departments In America's Colleges And Universities

ART HISTORY IS NOT ENOUGH

Of all professions probably the one called art has been less well taught than any other. Great surgeons have done their part by instructing and operating in clinics under the observation of groups of young doctors. Great lawyers lecture in the law schools. But great artists, with the exception of very few, have found themselves so persistently occupied with their work that there seemed no time to devote to teaching.

Creating in the fine arts is so emotional a thing that it is humbling and wearying. Prescribed hours for teaching might break into a day when the artist would be too thoroughly engrossed willingly to break away. We know that many an old master took into his studio helpers who were permitted to acquire his otherwise zealously guarded secrets of color-preparation, and the like. These helpers were not pupils in the school sense. To-day great artists still are as busy, but they no longer have secrets. Now there is an army of professional art teachers. Most of them are not artists. Their art study has been just what is required for teaching positions.

ARMY OF TEACHERS.

Most of the artists who teach, instruct in 175 specialized art schools where drawing, perspective and anatomy—the tools of the trade—are emphasized. Composition, for the most part, is also taught, "by ear," as well as certain art crafts. The last few years have witnessed the introduction of art departments into so many universities and colleges that at present 426 institutions of higher learning out of 633 have fine arts courses. Nearly all the women's colleges have such departments in addition to more than half the other colleges.

This may be attributed to a realization of the need of esthetics. Dean Everett V. Meeks of the Yale School of Fine Arts says art has come into the college curriculum to stay, and that the development of art instruction has been so rapid that it has become difficult to find trained teachers to fill the great number of available positions. Royal Bailey Farnum, Director of the Rhode Island School of Design, has said that "art education in the United States has never been on firmer footing. Educational leaders no longer ignore it."

Aside from the specialized art schools, most college art departments have developed a large variety of lecture courses intended to enrich the background of young people for future living.

All this on the surface appears to be just as it should be, but close inspection shows a condition that is not altogether satisfactory.

ART HISTORY.

There is something the matter with the too easily accepted idea that study of art history through the ages is, observes J. C. Chase in the "Literary Digest," bound to develop fine appreciation, and, hence, bring about that greater enrichment—appreciation of beauty. The "matter" is with the teachers.

There are too few of the right sort of teachers. We all recognize that the narrow pursuing of one kind of research has no tendency to achieve the mellowing and magnanimity of mind so essential to a high type of teaching.

There has been too much of a differentiation established between the practical artist who admittedly is fitted to teach drawing, perspective, and anatomy, and the person who, after studying the history of art, is supposed to be best fitted to teach esthetics.

While there are a few outstanding artists whose training has included history of art, and who easily hold pre-eminent positions as teachers, their preparation has been so prolonged as to frighten young people who have the American impulse to begin professional life with the shortest possible preparation. To such young people the quickest route is via college courses in art, history and "appreciation," a minimum of studio work—frequently none at all—postgraduate study of more history, and more appreciation, with the attendant Master's degree. So begins the career of many of our most articulate and pedantic art-writing teachers.

Most art teaching is done by two groups that are sharply divided: those who, as artists, teach "the tools of the trade," and those who, as students of art history, teach what they like to call esthetics.

It is design that is the most important and most comprehensive thing in art. No so-called artist is really an artist unless he is an accomplished designer. It is by an understanding of design that we appraise works of art, and unless we have a clear understanding of it we cannot fairly do the appraising. There is a struggle as to who should teach design—whether it should be the artist or the student of history.

HOW THE ARTIST FEELS.

To indicate how amusing this struggle is it would be well to state just what is meant by design. By design we mean the creating of relationships, all the relationships of a work of art; the relationships of masses to each other, of their sizes and shapes; the relationships of darks and lights; of brilliance and lack-of-brilliance; of colours, each to the others. So it is evident that design is the essential thing to art creation (that, and how the artist feels) as a means distinguished from what we have called "the tools of the trade."

The grim joke is that comprehensive design is taught very little. How this state of affairs came about may be seen from the following: twenty-five years ago a sudden sense of the importance of design as a subject for teaching led to an insistence upon it in our public schools. Dr. John Louis Haney visited the schools of Germany and brought back to the school system of New York City an abundance of designs made by German children and an enthusiasm for such teaching, which he inculcated in the minds of his art teachers. There was a machine-made look about those imported school designs, but New York's use of them helped spread the enthusiasm.

IMPORTANCE OF DESIGN

The fact that design is so thoroughly and inextricably bound up with art was readily accepted. Competent teachers were few, but the emphasis was correct. It is understandable that teachers acquainted with the importance of design, but unacquainted with the procedures necessary to the creating of designs, spent months with their pupils "spotting" dots and crossing lines into assortments of rectangles. With these shapes as motifs, there was much repetition, alternation, and contrast. Exercises were invented to emphasize these so-called "rules of order," and thousands of youngsters all over the land repeated rows—miles and miles of rows of trees, that looked like cotton-batting lumps upon toothpick trunks, which they were permitted to colour (or discolour) with oily crayons. Certainly there are hundreds of practical design problems, the working out of which would just as surely acquaint a student with the meaning of "repetition, alternation, and contrast."

Ernest Allen Batchelder and Denman Waldo Ross produced several books on design, and the gentle Arthur Wesley Dow taught many of us composition. Composition is a part of design. It is the arrangement of things already in hand, not the creating of them. Batchelder's books, and Ross's, offered so much which was intricate as well as beautiful, that teachers found them difficult to elucidate. Dow's book, Composition, gave teachers something they could understand and pass on to students. So it developed, naturally enough, that composition became the subject ordinarily taught, while the larger subject of design was allowed to go untaught, except in instances where certain qualified teachers were able to "handle" it. As a result there has been much instruction in arrangement, and too little teaching of those relationships which are the essentials of art.

ARCHAEOLOGY, NOT ART

Merely studying the history of art, and becoming so well acquainted with the art creations of the world as to place one on easy speaking terms with the great artists, almost inevitably gives one appreciation of crafts-

(Continued in col. 5).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Do you like Chopin?"

"No, I get tired walking from store to store."

Simple Circe says her brother is unlucky. Every time he starts on a shoestring—it breaks.

Mary: "Have you heard the latest gossip about Hilda?"

Jane: "No."

Mary: "Well then, I suppose there isn't any."

"I'm surprised your mother consents to your marrying John when she dislikes him so."

"That's just why. She wants to be his mother-in-law."

Landlord (to a would-be tenant) "But are you really quiet people?"

"Yes, I can promise you that. You won't be aware of our coming and going at all."

"Yes," said the candidate. 'I'm going among the farmers to-day, to a cattle show, or jackass show, or something of that sort; not that I care for cows and jackasses but I want to show the people that I'm one of them."

Young Farmer: "What happened to those suet puddings you made yesterday Jane? "

Young Wife: "As you didn't like them, I gave them to the ducks."

Farmer (mournfully): "So that's where my ducks have gone—they've sunk!"

At Waterloo Station an American, arriving by the boat train, engaged a taxi to drive him to his hotel. Steamer trunks, hat boxes, overcoats, and umbrellas were piled on the taxi. The driver peered out through a crack in the mountain.

"Is that all?" he asked.

"Yes," said the American, "that's the lot."

"Well, well," replied the driver, as he let in the clutch. "I suppose they wouldn't let you bring the Statue of Liberty?"

A wealthy old man who had a weakness for gambling called his children round his bedside.

"You must all promise me never to touch a card. Above all, I warn you against baccarat. It is a game which will cost you a fortune, waste your time, ruin your health.

"Do you all promise not to play baccarat?"

"Yes, father!" in chorus.

"And remember—if you do play, always take the bank!"

First Caddie: "What's your man like, Skeeter?"

Second Caddie: "Left-handed, and keeps 'is change in 'is right-'and pocket."

On hearing a report that the shocking condition of the firemen's hose had resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property, a woman sat up all night darning her husband's stockings.

The tourist had been inspecting a little country church. "Why is the bell ringing, my man?" he asked the verger, as he was stepping out into the open again. 'Cos I'm pulling the rope," came the reply.

Wife (breaking the news of good-for-nothing brother's arrival) "Hector has come to stay for a few days, poor boy. He's looking very seedy."

Husband: "Seedy, is he? Well, he isn't going to plant himself here!"

Hearing someone prowling about downstairs, the timid husband bravely seized a candle and proceeded to investigate, whilst his even more timid wife buried her head under the bedclothes.

Suddenly her husband came upon a burglar, who covered him with a revolver.

"Oh, don't take any notice of me," protested the timid husband. "I'm only walking in my sleep."

Pat went to England to spend his holidays. Once settled in his lodgings he placed a full bottle of Scotch whisky in the cupboard. After a few days he discovered that the whisky was disappearing rapidly.

Calling the landlady, he enquired about it, and she cried indignantly "Me take your whisky! Not likely. Remember I come of good English parentage."

"Sure," said Pat. "I'm not being concerned about your English parentage, it's your Scotch extraction I'm telling you about."

During the luncheon interval at a county cricket match the refreshment bar was besieged by a hungry and thirsty crowd. The girls behind the counter were doing their best to cope with the situation, but one man, impatient at the delay, attracted the attention of one of the girls by shouting to her, "Heard the story of the mines?"

"No, I haven't," retorted the girl, "and I don't want to just now."

"Well, you've been listening to it for some time replied the man "Mine's a bitter!"

Two rival jerry-builders went out one morning to see how their newly-built houses, erected on adjacent plots of land, had withstood a terrific storm which had raged during the night.

One block of houses stood unharmed, the other lay in a heap of ruins.

The more unfortunate jerry-builder scratched his head sorrowfully.

"However can that have happened?" he asked. "My houses have collapsed but yours are still standing."

"Simple," said the other with pride "I'd put the wallpaper on the rooms in mine."

A motorist proceeding along a country road offered a pedestrian a lift. Shortly afterwards the motorist noticed that his watch was missing.

Stopping the car, he picked up a large spanner he happened to have handy, and raising it above his head, he exclaimed, "Hand over that watch!"

The stranger meekly complied, and then allowed himself to be booted out of the car.

When the motorist returned home he was greeted by his wife.

"How did you get on without your watch " she asked. "I suppose you know that you left it on your dressing-table?"

George's brother, who owned a few racehorses, persuaded him to go to a meeting. It was George's first visit.

For the third race his brother gave him a certainty—a 20-to-1 shot.

"Try five shilling on it," said the horse-owner.

George did, and the certainty won by a neck.

When the last race came, George's brother told him he had another sure thing, but George cut him short.

"Nothing doing," he said with a wise shake of the head. "Why, that last tip you gave me only won by a neck."

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DASARA IN MYSORE

Dassera Procession in Mysore. (Courtesy "Indian States Railways Magazine").

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Nasik Municipal building was performed on the 17th instant by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister of Local Self-Government. Photo shows, (from left to right) Mr. V. K. Ehedasgaonkar, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Mr. T. T. Kothawala (President of the Municipality) and Mr. K. B. Wasoodev (Dt. Judge).

Teacher: "Descendants are the people who come after us."

Smart Boy: "Then bill collectors are my father's descendants."

Two men, meeting in a club, begun to exchange confidences.

"Do you know," said the young man, "my wife is absent on a pleasure cruise, and she writes me from every port she touches."

"You're lucky," replied the elder man, "My wife is also absent on a pleasure cruise, but she touches me from every port she calls at."

The fire policy on a woman's house was brought to her by the company's agent.

"There it is, madam," he said, "and the premium is £10."

"Oh, how very unfortunate;" said the woman. "My bank balance is rather low just now. Tell the company to let it stand, and deduct at from what they will owe me when the house is burned down!"

A bashful young curate found the young ladies in his parish too helpful. At last it became so embarrassing that he left.

Not long afterwards he met the curate who had succeeded him.

"Well," he asked, "how do you get on with the ladies?"

"Oh, very well indeed!" said the other, boasting. "There is safety in numbers, you know."

"Ah," came the instant reply, "I only found it in Exodus!"

A bumptious fellow was giving evidence in a Police Court.

"You say you stood up?" asked the Magistrate.

"I said," retorted the conceited one, "that I stood. If one stands one must stand up. There is no other way of standing."

"Oh, isn't there?" replied the Magistrate. "Pay two pounds for contempt of Court, and—stand down!"

Two farmers had been to the local fair and had a festive time. They had a six-mile drive to get home that night, but the horse knew the way.

Side by side they sat in the cart, which went along at a good pace. They swung round a gate post in an alarming manner, missing it by inches.

"Steady, Sam, steady," murmured Joe. "Take care, old man."

"What!" said Sam, amazed. "I thought you were driving."

A small boy stood in the entrance to a cobbler's shop watching the man at work.

"What do you repair boots with, mister?" he asked suddenly.

"Hide," replied the cobbler sharply.

"Er-e-er, eh?" asked the boy.

"I said hide," said the cobbler impatiently.

"What for?" the boy insisted, somewhat surprised.

"Hide! The cow's outside," sighed the man.

"Don't care if it is. Who's afraid of a cow, anyway?" said the youngster defiantly.

His road from the station was a lonely one. Suddenly he suspected that a man behind was following him purposely. The faster he went the faster the man followed, until they came to a cemetery.

"Now," he said to himself, "I'll find out if he's after me,' and he entered the cemetery.

The man followed him. He circled a grave, and his pursuer jogged after him. He ducked around a family vault. Still the man was after him. At last he turned round and faced the fellow.

"What do you want? What are you following me for?"

"Well, sir, it's like this," said a small voice, "I'm going to Mrs. brown's house with a parcel and the stationmaster told me if I followed you I should find the place, as you live next door."

(Continued from col. 7).

cle and that his wife, sitting besides him, had been thrown against the steering-wheel, causing him to lose control:—

On cross-examination the plaintiff's attorney asked the husband: "Is it not the case, Mr. B——, that when a vehicle swerves sharply to the right the centrifugal force will throw any passenger seated on the left of the driver to the left?"

"That may be!" responded the defendant.

"And yet you say that your wife was thrown to her right, thereby causing you momentarily to lose control of the wheel?" pursued the lawyer.

The witness hesitated. Then heaving a deep sigh, he replied: "Ah, but you don't know my wife. She always does things different to everybody else!"

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

A remarkable case that Mr. Devitt quotes concerns a native, whom he calls "Adam," who was set upon and blinded by another native and his gang. Twenty years later, Adam, whose sense of hearing had deepened with his loss of sight, heard a voice in a near by hut. He jumped up and called his wife.

"There he is! There he is!"

Roused by his shouts the compound police arrived.

"Go to that hut and catch the man whose voice I hear!" demanded Adam.

A native constable hurried to a near-by hut where he found a native male and a number of women.

The native was brought before Mr. Devitt, and cross-examination failed to shake Adam's conviction that this was the man, who had "killed" him, as he put it. Finally Mr. Devitt put him a question through the interpreter:—

"Would you know this man by anything besides his voice?"

"Yes, your worship!" came the surprising answer.

"By what?" I pursued.

"He has only four toes on his left foot; I saw that on the morning he killed me!"

I ordered the prisoner to leave the dock. Nativewise in his bare feet he stood on the floor of the court. The little toe of his left foot was missing.....

MR. CHURCHILL ARRIVES.

During the Boer War Mr. Devitt happened to be standing on the wharf at Durban watching a steamer discharging:—

I noticed a knot of people round a fellow who was addressing the crowd from the top of a packing-case at the ship side. A man in his twenties, with the gift of speech, was holding forth about the war. After he had finished I asked a bystander who he was.

"Oh, that is Winston Churchill, just off that ship!" he said.

The next morning the local papers had it. Churchill had come round to British soil from Delagoa after his romantic escape in a coal truck from Pretoria, where he had been kept as a prisoner of war by the Boers after his capture near Colenso.

Mr. Devitt has seen great changes in South Africa. When he first arrived in Johannesburg, some forty-five years ago he had to pay 25s. a night for a sheetless bed in a wood and iron building, the unmade streets were thick with dust, and there were no trains. His story is an interesting—and lively—addition to the books on South Africa's difficult years of transition and progress.

Memories Of Kruger

Boer President Delivers Judgment Of Solomon

Solomon was not the only person who could make Judgments of Solomon. "Oom Paul" Kruger, the old Boer President, had his moments, too. Two young Boer farmers, writes "John O' London's Weekly," were left squal shares in a farm by their father. Unable to agree upon its division, we are told in "Memories of a Magistrate" by Mr. Napier Devitt, they went to the President for advice:

"Which of you two is the elder?" the old man asked.

Piet said he was.

"Well, Piet," replied the President, "both of you go to the farm. You, Piet, will divide it, and give your brother the first pick!"

Another time a leading Boer went to Kruger and asked for a post in the Republican service for his son:—

The President looked shrewdly at his visitor. Then he replied:—"Neef Hans, your boy is not slim enough to be a clerk, and all the higher posts are filled!"

NOT THE CONSUL.

Mr. Devitt once witnessed an amusing incident when the Volksraad, the Boer parliament, was in session:—

During the sitting I noticed a man dressed in a dark green uniform with white facings walk towards the front members' bench. At his approach, President Kruger rose. The members followed suit, and then as quickly sat down again. I thought the visitor was a Consular representative. But he was not. He was the messenger, who was wearing a uniform for the first time, and at a distance the old President had mistaken him for the German Consul.

Mr. Devitt, who spent twenty-five years on the South African Bench, has some quaint stories of the old-time Judges and Landdrosts, or magistrates. The First Criminal Landdrost of Johannesburg, the late Mr. van den Berg, once tried some musical folk on a charge of breaking the Sunday law by holding a secular concert on the Sabbath. He acquitted them on the ground that all music was sacred.....

Although most of the litigation at Johannesburg in those days was of English origin, Dutch was the only language allowed officially. The same Landdrost was once fined five pounds by the authorities in Pretoria for using a few words of English in his court.

THE COCK WAS ARRESTED.

A Republican Judge named Burgers, we are told, was on circuit at Lydenburg when the proceedings of his court were continuously interrupted by the persistent crowing of a cock. Presently his lordship lost patience and, stopping the proceedings, sent the sheriff to bring the offending fowl before the court. Thereupon he solemnly sentenced it to death for contempt of court, ordered a policeman to wring its neck and went on with the case.

Another judge, though bi-lingual himself, employed an interpreter to interpret in Afrikaans:

During the hearing a difficult point had arisen.

Judge: "Tell the witness the court is on the horns of dilemma."

Interpreter to Witness: "The Judge says he is now on the horns of an animal of which I myself have never before heard.....",

HANGED PROVISIONALLY!

Even executions could have their amusing side. A man was sentenced to death in a distant village, and the papers were dispatched to Pretoria for the President's confirmation:—

It was before the days of proper postal communication, when post by Kafir runners often took weeks. In this instance the reply was long delayed, but when eventually papers were received back by the Landdrost they bore an indorsement to the effect that the President had refused to confirm the sentence, and the Landdrost was ordered to release the prisoner. Meantime, the prisoner had been hanged. The Landdrost accordingly reported:—

"Die prisonier is voorloopig opgehang!" (The prisoner has been hanged provisionally.....!)

In the early days in the Cape a Hottentot was sentenced to be hanged for sheep stealing. As he was in mid-air the rope broke, and he fell to the ground, unconscious. As he lay there, a messenger galloped up bearing a letter of reprieve for the doomed man. When he regained consciousness he was told that the sentence would not be carried out. This information did not seem to impress him very much, but he began fumbling in his pockets and suddenly fished out from one of those ragged receptacles some bits of wood which he gazed at with rueful eyes. Turning to the native warder he said in Dutch:

"Met al julle neukery het julle my ou pyp gebreek!" ("With all your nonsense you people have broken my old pipe.")

THE PETITION.

At one time petitions were common all over South Africa whenever the people wanted something—a new bridge, for instance, or the removal of an official. On one occasion a lady was calling on the wife of a Crown Colony Magistrate. During tea the former remarked how sorry she felt for her hostess's husband.

"Why?" inquired Mrs. Beak.

"Because of this petition which is going the rounds for your husband's transfer," said the visitor.

"Indeed!" said the hostess, "have you seen it?"

"Oh, yes," rejoined the other; "why do you ask?"

The Magistrate's wife was silent for a moment. Then she said: "Because I should like to see it, too. My husband and I will both sign it with pleasure!"

The Boer was intensely proud of his race and did not always regard the Englishman even as an equal. There is a tale of a little girl who, on going to the half door of the Boer dwelling, saw some horsemen approaching. Calling her mother, she cried:—"Ma, hier kom mense!" (Mother, here come some people.)

Looking out, the Boer's wife replied:—

"Nie, my kind, hulle is nie mense nie, hulle is Engelse!" (No, my child, they are not people, they are English).

As a rule the natives were quick to appreciate British justice. In a Rand court a native was arraigned before a Judge and jury on a serious charge. The interpreter, noticing that the prisoner had no advocate to appear for him, inquired:—

"Haven't you a lawyer to talk for you?"

Pointing to the red-robed Judge, the native replied:—

"No! What do I want a lawyer for? That old Chief with the red blanket will see that I get justice....."

HIS WIFE WAS DIFFERENT!

In a case arising out of a car accident, the defendant pleaded that he had swerved sharply to the right to avoid another vehi-

(Continued in col. 5)

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BRITISH LAW ON STREET PROCESSIONS

Procession Does Not Become An Obstruction Merely Because Police Have Prohibited It

Apropos the prohibition by the Chief Constble of Manchester of all political processions in the town in mail week and the meeting at Ardwick Green the Legal correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", discussing the law relating to processions and meetings, writes as follows:—

The law is to be found both in statutes and decided cases. In Halsbury's "Laws of England" it is stated as follows:—

To organise or take part in a procession along a highway is not necessarily an unproper use of such highway. Apart from any statute or authorised regulations, the test is, apparently, whether in all the circumstances such procession is a reasonable use of the highway and not merely whether it is likely to lead to an obstruction.

There are several statutes which forbid persons wilfully to cause an obstruction and under these statutes the police have power to disperse a procession or a meeting if it is in fact causing an obstruction. Whether or not an obstruction has been caused is a matter of fact for the courts to decide after the event has happened.

A procession or a meeting does not become an obstruction merely because the police have prohibited it, or because the police say it is one. The chief test of an obstruction is that it is stationary. A procession does not become an obstruction because many people join up with it so as to create a crowd in the street. If the procession does not stop, it cannot be an obstruction so long as it represents a reasonable use of the street by the people taking part in the procession. Whether it is a reasonable use or not is a matter of fact to be determined by the evidence given when proceedings are subsequently taken. Thus apart from the statutory provisions the common law on the rights of persons to meet at public meetings and to take a part in a procession has been clearly defined. It is stated in Halsbury's "Laws of England" as follows:—

If persons are assembled for an innocent purpose and with no intention of carrying it out unlawfully, as for example, for the purpose of a peaceful street procession in their meeting is not rendered unlawful by the fact that they may have good reason to believe that their proceedings will be opposed and a breach of the peace will be committed by those opposing them.

THE "SKELETON" ARMY CASE

The law has been laid down in the case of Beatty v. Gillbanks (1882 9 Q.B.D. 308). The facts of that case are somewhat similar to the facts of the present case in so far as the procession which took place was prohibited by the justices. In 1882, at Weston-super-Mare, processions of the Salvation Army had on several occasions come into collision with an organised band called the "Skeleton Army" and fights stone-thowing, and disorder had ensued. The facts as set out in the law reports are as follows:—

On March 23 the Salvation Army formed their procession and paraded the streets and places accompanied by a disorderly and riotous mob of over 200 persons, who had been collected as the Salvation Army proceeded. In the midst of the mob was fighting and great disturbance, stone-throwing, and noise. The police were for a long time overpowered and unable to cope with the disturbance and a general fight occurred. The appellant, William Beatty, led and directed the Salvation Army on this occasion, but neither he nor the other appellants were seen to commit any overt act of violence.

Following on this disturbance the police issued a notice directing all persons to abstain from assembly to the disturbance of the public peace. The notice was placarded in conspicuous parts of the town and it was served on Beatty, the leader of the Salvation Army. Sunday March 26, the Salvation Army, under the direction of Beatty formed into a procession and commenced to march through the streets of the town. The police called on Beatty to obey the notice and to disperse or he would be arrested, and he was arrested on refusing to obey the notice.

APPEAL COURT JUDGMENT

Beatty was charged at the petty sessions and was bound over to keep the peace he appealed keep the peace he appealed and won the appeal. At the hearing of the appeal it was argued in favour of the decision that any meeting which assembled under such circumstances, which according to the opinion of rational men was likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood was an unlawful assembly; that the justices were entitled to look to what had taken place on previous occasions; and that the object of Beatty and his friends was to collect a mob of persons although they must have known that if they did so a disturbance would arise. The appeal was allowed and in the judgment of the court the following appear:—

There is no doubt that the appellants and with them others assembled together in great numbers, but such an assembly to be unlawful must be tumultuous and against the peace. As far as these appellants are concerned, there was nothing in their conduct when they were assembled together which was either tumultuous or against the peace. But it is said that the conduct pursued by them on this accasion was such as on several previous occasions had produced riots and disturbance of the peace and terror to the inhabitants, and that the appellants knowing when they assembled together that such consequences would again arise, are liable to this charge.

Now I entirely concede that everyone must be taken to intend the natural consequences of his own acts, and it is clear to me that if this disturbance of the peace was the natural consequence of acts of the appellants they would be liable, and the justices would have been right in binding them over. But the evidence set forth in the case does not support this contention. On the contrary, it shows that the disturances were caused by other people antagonistic to the appellants, and that no acts of violence were committed by them.... What has happened here is that an unlawful organisation has assumed to itself the right to prevent the appellants and others from lawfully assembling together and the finding of the justices amounts to this, that a man may be convicted for doing a lawful act if he knows that his doing it may cause another to do an unlawful act. There is no authority for such a proposition.

It may be generally said that in England people are entitled to hold public meetings provided, first that they meet peaceably and not for an unlawful purpose and, secondly, that their meeting together does not amount to an obstruction of any highway so as to cause a nuisance. The fact that a meeting is held in a public place does not of itself make it an unlawful meeting and it is not unlawful to organise processions along a highway provided the normal use of the highway is not unreasonably obstructed.

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S POWERS

The Council of Civil Liberties isusses the following:—

The Council of Civil Liberties has obtained from its legal committee a precise report on the legal aspects of the Manchester police authorities' action. In the opinion of this committee there is absolutelv no legal ground for the banning of such a procession, or any procession. The Chief Constable in this view, can bind over the organisers of the demonstration if he visualises the possibility of disorder arising, and if then disorder should arise he can take action against the organisers. The Chief Constable can stop a meeting and he has the right to vary the route of a procession, but not to prevent its passage.

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ALL OF A HEAP

The London Scottish met the Old Merchant Taylors in a Rugby Match at Richmond Athletic Ground in mail week. Photo shows a "pile-up" after a scrum.

DRIVE AGAINST MARRIAGE RACKETEERS

Man With Several Foreign "Wives"

In an effort to put an end to the "marriage racket" whereby undesirable alien women secure entrance into this country by marrying British subjects, Scotland Yard officers are laying a net to trap the principals, says "The People".

Every foreign-born woman who haunts the West End of London and comes under the notice of the police is being questioned as to her right to remain here.

Wherever possible, those who cannot show that they are legally entitled to citizenship are being deported.

A great many of these women, however, have protected themselves by marriage, and they must supply full details of their husbands' antecedents. These are carefully checked up by the police.

The authorities believe that there have been many cases of the same man marrying several foreign women, for fees ranging from £25 to £100.

"The mtater will not be rectified," a detective told me, "until legislation is passed whereby alien women marrynig British subjects must show that they are residing with their husbands or at least know where they are.

"Scores of these women coming daily under the notice of the police never see their English husbands excepting for the few minutes when the marriage ceremony is performed.

"The women are practically all financed by a White Slave gang in Paris, who have representatives in London.

"These representatives find husbands for more girls to come over here and also collect the tolls regularly for the White Slavers."

The police have a very good idea who these men are.

HOUSE PAINTER'S AMAZING ESCAPE

A house-painter was hanging in a "cradle" painting the second storey of a house in a Copenhagen street when the rope of his cradle broke, reports Reuter.

He had just time to get a precarious grip on a projection in the wall when the "cradle" crashed to the ground.

Hundreds of people saw the man clinging to the face of the wall, but nothing could be done to help him until the fire brigade came with a ladder.

When a fireman climbed up and brought the painter to earth, he was completely exhausted after hanging in his perilous position for almost half an hour.

(Continued from col. 7).

given, when the hearing was resumed three days later.

Mlle. Marie Caillot, a French maid, testified that Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a cocktail party almost every afternoon and was intoxicated "many, many times."

The maid's pert manner and broken English convulsed the court, and she met her former mistress's disdainful stare with a roguish smile. At one period, when the maid was describing Mrs. Vanderbilt's drinking habits, the mother jumped from her seat and darted angry glances at her.

The maid alleged that Mrs. Vanderbilt invited men friends to her bedroom, where they drank champagne.

Her mistress, she declared, took many trips to England, leaving the child behind, and she never took Gloria walking or motoring, never read to her or played with her. The child's health was very delicate; she did not eat well and was in bed a good deal. The mother sometimes did not rise until 6 p.m.

"SOMETHING STRANGE"

A French maid, asked whether she had ever seen Mrs. Vanderbilt do anything improper, said: "Well, one day I saw something strange.

"I went up to Mrs. Vanderbilt's. She was in bed. A titled Englishwoman was next to her with her arms around her neck and kissing Mrs. Vanderbilt like a lover."

At this stage the Judge ordered the court to be entirely cleared.

After the hearing was adjourned, Mrs. Vanderbilt declared: "It's all so utterly false. I am overwhelmed."

The child's nurse said she had threatened to jump out of the window.

The Vanderbilt guardianship case is expected to last some time and to bring to the witness stand a number of members of leading New York families and to involve a great deal of washing of dirty linen.

The family affairs of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Gloria's aunt who is seeking to wrest the child from her mother, are likely to be dragged into court.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's counsel, Nathan Burkan has hinted that he will question Mrs. Whitney about the details of the breach of promise suit filed against her son, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, known in Society circles as "Sonny."

Mother of pupil (to music professor): "Do you think my daughter will be able to do anything with her voice."

"Well it might come in useful in the event of fire."

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Mother And Daughter Battle Over Child

Quarrel In Vanderbilt Family Leads To Amazing Revelations Of America's 'Butterfly Society'

A "Poor little rich girl," Gloria Vanderbilt, aged ten, heiress to a fortune of nearly a million sterling, stood, whiteface and on the verge of tears, in the Supreme Court, New York, on September 28.

She was the pathetic central figure in a legal battle between some of New York's most fashionable families. The cause of the quarrel was Gloria's guardianship, cables the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Affidavits were read charging her mother, Mrs. Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt, with being an unfit person to have custody of a child who was described as an unwanted heiress.

WRIT OBTAINED

The feature of the hearing was an attack on Mrs. Vanderbilt's "selfish, butterfly existence," made by her own mother, Mrs. Laura Kilpatrick Morgan.

The child heiress grasped the hand of her maternal aunt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, as this affidavit was being read, but did not turn her eyes towards her mother, who appeared in court wearing black with silver fox furs.

To-day's proceedings arose from a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is the widow of Reginald C. Vanderbilt, claiming possession of her daughter from Mrs. Whitney, who is a member of the famous polo and horse-racing family.

Mrs. Vanderbilt alleged that Gloria's aunt practically kidnapped the child last Friday, when her nurse took her to Central Park to feed the pigeons.

"GAY PLEASURES"

Mrs. Morgan, in fighting the habeas corpus, asked the court to grant custody of the child to Mrs. Whitney. In her affidavit she painted a picture of Mrs. Vanderbilt's gay, luxurious life in Paris in the following terms:

"I don't believe Gloria should be in the custody of her mother. We lived in Paris for four and a half years, and during that period my daughter paid absolutely no attention to little Gloria. She devoted herself exclusively to her own gay pleasures.

"Usually she slept till one or two o'clock in the afternoon, and from that time until the early hours of the following morning was at cocktail parties, dinners and night clubs. Her constant companions were people who lead a very gay life.

"Frequently she took long trips to Germany and other places without leaving any forwarding address. I could not communicate with her.

LOVELESS YEARS

"During her absence she seldom wrote to me or inquired about the baby. From the date of her birth until she went to live with Mrs. Whitney I was with Gloria to give her the motherly love and attention that my daughter withheld from her during all those years.

"The little girl was like a poor orphan. She was not wanted. On one occasion her mother yanked her off my bed, where she was playing and told the nurse to take her away. Gloria screamed and pleaded with me not to let her mother hurt her.

"The child was very ill with fever and a cough. My daughter said: 'I don't care if she cries, and for all I care she can bawl till her eyes bulge out and drop from their sockets.'"

In another affidavit Mrs. Emma Sullivan Keilich, the child's nurse, asserted that as recently as ten days ago Mrs. Vanderbilt tried to show Gloria how to mix a cocktail and attempted to force her to drink orange juice, although all such liquids were strictly forbidden by the child's doctor. The nurse added:

"Gloria said that if she had to return to her mother's custody she would jump out of the window."

Two doctors gave evidence that the child's health would be jeopardised if she were forced to live with her mother. The hearing was then adjourned.

CHAMPAGNE IN BEDROOM

Fresh evidence of Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt's gay life in Paris was

(Continued in col. 5).

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THE SINHA SESSION

A Retrospect and A Comparison

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL)

It was only two decades ago, that we had a Congress Session in Bombay, with Lord Sinha as President; in some ways it seems as if it was only the other day that those black-coated figures met in the pandal in the maidan within a stone's throw of the statue, the unfortunate statue of Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu, erected long after the sessions. Those who stalked the stage then are no longer with us, their resolutions had a different time-beat, their values have been fundamentally altered by the passage of time. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendranath Bannerji were men who had grown grey in their country's service when the word service had more luxurious connotations than it has to-day. Patriotism is not the monopoly of extremism, no, nor is it only the refuge of scoundrels. There may be many a staunch conservative, prince or knight or khansaheb, whose heart may be beating painfully at his country's plight. He need not question that? To lay bare souls is a crime.

TEMPLE OF VERBIAGE.

The Congress of those days, in spite of its great importance, was not what it is to-day. It was a veritable temple of verbiage, whose high-priests, though men of great intelligence and "character", men who had done able pioneering work before we were born, men who had expressed their sense of dissatisfaction in the language which they knew were of another stamp than the Congressmen of to-day. If these sessions, sound like storms in tea-cups on this vast sub-continent of pandals of starched intelligentsia where optimistic liberalism gathered annually to ventilate their grievances in the noble pose of Mill or Bolingbrooke or Burke and in sonorous periods of Mehta or Bannerji, they kept up the Congress tradition, kept the body alive, ministered feebly to its life, but their contact with the life of the nation, with its vast millions was very poor indeed. It was a frail bark on the turmoil of Indian seas. The quality and tenor of its resolutions were different.

There was an air of finality about the British Empire in the sessions of those days and England and Wordsworth were too much with us. Sir Pherozeshah had side-whiskers. Gladstone's picture dominated many an Indian home with his hawk-nose and noble forehead. Gandhi had not entered the mind of Bombay with his message of khaddar, had not made us conscious of mother-tongues. We were unconscious of the soil. Hornby Road dominated our minds and the shop windows of Thacker and Co., Book-sellers, and the oratory of Burke and Asquith. The House of Commons was the Mecca of our debating societies.

OUR HANOVERIAN TRADITIONS

The sight of His Majesty the King vouchsafed to us in the year of grace 1911 inspired feelings of elemental joy, the joy of a parched heart for King or Kaiser. Four yards away was the very man whose pictures have been dominating text-books. Elector of Hanover, one of the Electors of The Holy Roman Empire, of Royal Family, descended from William the Conquerer, connected with all the Royal Houses of Christendom, whose grandmother was Queen Victoria, he had by publicity, propaganda, pictures taken a place in the minds of the citizens of Bombay. It was a lyrical experience when the procession passed under the leafy shades of Cruickshank Road.. The sight of the Professors of our College, St. Xavier's College, all standing up, bearded Jesuits from the various provinces of Germany, taking off their hats—Jesuit Fathers taking off their hats—to the descendant of the Elector of Hanover—this was the symbol of Europe whose ancestors distinctly touched all the pages of the history of Europe, to which one whole paper was assigned in the B.A. course.

UNTOUCHED BY LIFE.

That was what our History course had taught us. Our historical imagination was dedicated to the House of Hanover and the English Kultur. We knew of Oxford, but Taxila or Nalanda were unknown names. We had learnt economics, but in terms of Western agitation and Western condition. The "Mills" meant smoke, Parel, damp-vapour, the greyish chimney of Sassoon Mill, the reddish chimney of Spring Mill and small brass vessels of Maratha women with rings in their noses. Gide and Adam Smith and Devas, bounded by four academic walls, did not reach the tenements of Parel. Economic principles, like the House of Hanover, were learnt for examination purposes. They did not touch the life and problems of the people who brushed our shoulders. We went through them like Israel through Red Sea, untouched by the waters, and so did the Congressmen of those days.

A NEW FORCE.

It is always easy to criticise those who differ from us, and so soothing. The men who nourished the Congress in the old days talked in a different idiom, in the midst of extraordinary difficulties, but the Congress, born out of their struggles and pains, is still with us, heritage of their work. To-day of course, things are different, the Congress has established more vital contacts with the nation, through the emergence of one great man, who, whatever his limitations, raised it from the hot-house idealism of borrowed liberalism into a tumultuous and sincere voice of a nation. The resolutions broadened out in social purpose, they covered the villages, the music of the charka leavened, vitalised the dead bones of sincere but frock-coated enthusiasm of Congressmen of two decades ago. Gandhi's voice was the voice of India, not choked and strangulated by the dead weight of learned echoes of the great patriots of the West. Here was an elemental voice, atrophied of superfluous emotion, a voice under control speaking out the truth, without circumlocution, without decoration, with Love's supreme logic not only in his life, but in the great work which he set before him to achieve.

The little gathering over which Lord Sinha presided was just one of the pretty preludes to those great gatherings which stirred the nation after Gandhiji's entry on the scene. A new force, whose voice makes nations live, was felt again, and millions of hearts were lit and lost souls were saved, and we need not wonder that people went and touched his feet. Parched, hungry India, where could her children go to soothe their hearts? Not to the anaemic Moderates, pale echoes of Parliament Square, nor to petty provincial celebrities, but inevitably, naturally, like some demand of destiny, to a man who was his country's symbol in foreign lands where her divisions pale before the overwhelming cruelty of her enemies. Trained in suffering conscious of the masses, of their nudity and of Truth which is Love and which is also God, he stepped into the Congress and conquered it. All that had preceeded his entry was tinsel show compared to the seriousness and sincerity and sacrifice that exalted the Congress after his coming.

A TITANIC EXPERIMENT.

Symbol of his country's suffering and unity, he denied himself of all foreign badges of dependance and slavery. His nudity, became his nation's pride. Once again the Orient had produced a Prophet. To my man the valet and flunkey—no man is a hero. With values from Sackville Street and Parliament Square, this Titanic Experiment with Truth and Love on a sub-continental scale, seemed either the tricks of a fanatic or the pose of a quick-change artist, or mere devices to make virtue out of necessity. But such petty artifices which are the adjuncts of smaller men could not sustain a man's greatness in the hearts of his countrymen for a long time. The Congress of this week in Bombay is different from the Congress of Lord Sinha's day, because of Gandhi. He has changed the minds of cities. He has preached Love and Ahimsa and suffering in the midst of most provoking circumstances, like an ambassador of God. How small everybody looks and sounds in his presence! Though there are occasions when all of us on some point or other might disagree with him, but no one of us can help realising that he makes us mere human beings small indeed. The Congress of twenty years ago held in Bombay has evolved into the Congress of to-day by the magic inspiration of one Superman—his work is the high watermark of man's achievement on earth. It is our privilege that we are being in the Age of Gandhi.

MUSSOLINI'S "BABY SOLDIERS"

Young members of the Avanguardista, a youth organisation of Italy, for boys from 14 to 18 years of age, get first hand acquaintance with the tools of war during their annual encampment at Camp Dux. In this photograph two of the youths are shown on sentry duty, at the entrance to the camp.

LONDON TO SPEND TEN MILLION

On Princess Marina's Wedding Festivities

London is getting ready to "tune-in" to a £10,000,000 Wedding March!

When Prince George leads Princess Marina down the aisle of Westminster Abbey, London will be in the midst of the gayest and most prosperous "season" it has known for years, writes "The People."

Although the Royal wedding is still many weeks ahead, the West End is already filling with visitors from all over the world who wish to witness either the ceremony itself or the processions and fetes attendant upon it.

Leading West End hotels have been booked for more than a hundred big receptions and dances—in addition to hundreds more similar functions which Mayfair hostesses are giving in their own homes.

More than a score of Royalties from all over the world will be guests at some of these functions

COUNTRY COUSINS.

Not only people of fashion will celebrate the Royal wedding. Thousands of people from the provinces mean to have a glimpse of Prince George's bride—and a little jollity as well.

The wedding will put a fortune into the pockets of shop and hotel-keepers.

"You may well call it a "£10,000,000 Wedding March," the head of a famous West End hotel syndicate told "The People." This wedding means money and prestige to London.

It will put the capital right in the forefront of the news and will attract visitors in their thousands.

"I remember the wedding of King Edward as Prince of Wales, but the signs are that this wedding will eclipse in pageantry even that. Almost every branch of industry will benefit."

"DIED ROBBING GOD"

Thief Perishes In Church Fire

A man so intent upon taking money from offertory boxes and on getting away with the spoils that he did not notice the flame kindling behind him.

That was now the coroner at Loughton, Essex, described the beginning of the fire which destroyed the Roman Catholic Church of St. Edmund of Canterbury at Trapps Hill, Loughton, and in which Alfred Springbett Noakes (56), lost his life.

Recording a verdict of felo de se, the coroner said: "This man had a long history of crime, going back to 1901. His first recorded crime was that of breaking into a church and opening an offertory box and he had continued this class of crime up of the present time. He was called to face his maker while he was robbing God."

Inspector William Bayley said one theory was that Noakes placed a candle on the floor and the flame set the man's trousers alight when he stepped back. He either fainted on seeing the flames or collapsed through shock and then fell.—"News Chronicle"

NEGRO SWALLOWS RAZOR BLADE

Also Pins And Broken Glass —All To Solicit Alms!

Although he swallowed a razor blade, several pins and pieces of broken glass before anybody in the court could prevent him, Willett Jackson, a nineteen-year-old Negro charged with soliciting alms, failed to impress Magistrate Overton Harris, of New York.

When charged Jackson offered to swallow one of the thousands of safety pins stuck in his overcoat, but the magistrate turned down the suggestion and asked Dr. David I. Arbuse to examine the youth. Then Jackson on his own initiative did his ostrich trick for the benefit of the court.

He was taken to hospital for observation.

Hitler In Napoleon's Footsteps

Nazi Dictator May Wed A Princess To Inaugurate Dynasty

Adolf Hitler's desire for power and place, which has already made him the most potent of German rulers, is likely soon to end in his marriage to a German princess at the same time that he assumes the title of Duke of the Germans, according to the "Pariser Tageblatt," leading German refugee newspaper in Paris.

Just as Napoleon wanted to carry on his line by marrying Archduchess Marie Louis of Austria, Hitler wants to make himself Kaiser and marry a princess so that he can found a dynasty, says the newspaper.

To marry a person worthy of his position, the "Pariser Tageblatt" continues, he is going to seek a bride in that prolific family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which is already allied to the crowns of England, Sweden, Belgium, Roumania, Bulgaria and the dusty, unused crowns of Russia and Portugal.

HOPE IN PAGEANTRY

The announcement of Hitler's dynastic plans, followed shortly by the announcement of his forthcoming marriage to a princess of the house of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is, it is understood in quarters close to the Fuhrer, likely to be made by the end of this month.

While the establishment of a Hitler dynasty is regarded by his entourage as morally and logically necessary, the pageantry calculated to distract popular thought from breadlines, lack of raw materials, actual unemployment and other evils which the Reich is facing are looked upon as far more important.

Granted the Nazis great aptitude for putting on a popular show, it is felt that Hitler as the Duke of all the Germans and as the prospective bridegroom of a German Duchess will capture the fancy of his people as never before and thus find it easier to keep the German home fires burning happily. All the world, they say, and especially the German part of it, loves royalty Hence Duke Adolf I!

DUKE NICE TO FUHRER

The ducal house of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was the first of the former German sovereign houses to accept Hitler's National Socialism, and the present Duke not only became a group leader of storm troops, but also honored Hitler by inviting him to the lavish wedding of his daughter Princess Sybil to Gustaf Adolf Prince of Sweden October 20, 1932. Duke Karl Eduard went out of his way to be nice to his Fuhrer, so much that England sent no royalty to the marriage because of the political touch which was given to it.

The "Pariser Tageblatt," which is usually informed as to what's what on the other side of the Rhine, points out that Hitler is likely to be Kaiser, and his adviser, Alfred Rosenberg, wants him to take the antique and picturesque title of Duke of the Germans. Duke, by the way, is deformed Latin for leader, or Fuhrer. With such a title, the paper goes on, Hitler hopes to found a "people's empire," the Nazis' culminating idea of the state.

No hint is given about the bride, and there is the hitch, for the present Duke's daughters are all married. However, there are several distant cousins living, curiously, in Austria, where perhaps Princess Leopoldine aged 29; Princess Marie, 30, or Princess Josephine, 23, might oblige.

The "Pariser Tageblatt" says that another reason for Hitler's desire to marry is the fact that his long bachelorhood is beginning to cause a lot of unpleasant gossip. —"Chicago Tribune."

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WORLD OF SCIENCE

Mary Pickford Takes To Radio

Pioneer Of Silent Screen Quite Enthusiastic Over Her New Role

Mary Pickford hopes to revive some of her celluloid successes in addition to other modern plays when she begins her first series of broadcasts in October. A pioneer in the films, it is a long road that led the actress from the old movie studios to the microphone. But Miss Pickford admits that she enjoys pioneering and approaches radio with the same freshness and enthusiasm that she brought to her early screen efforts. And to one who has grown up with the films and has seen the cinema struggle to find its voice the idea of sight linked with sound offers a fascinating vista; she cheerfully looks ahead to the day when she may perform before the television cameras.

"It has occurred to me," said Miss Pickford, "that broadcasting to-day is the direct antithesis of the silent pictures. The silent screen was entirely visual; broadcasting entirely aural. Both have certain advantages, both very definite limitations. The talkies represent the fruition of the films as a full-fledged art; television will solve the problem of the newer medium by adding vision to sound. Television will revolutionize broadcasting just as the talkies did the silent screen. It may hurt some who are not able to survive when the new medium arrives, but it will smile on many others, just as happened when the talkies supplanted the movies. It is a case of the survival of the fittest, but, in the final analysis, it is for the good of the art.

MARCONI SNAPPED HIS FINGERS

"Television, I understand, is not far distant," Miss Pickford continued earnestly. "Marconi told me that all that is needed to successfully add vision to broadcasting is that"—the actress snapped her fingers to illustrate the inventor's description—"and it is here! The idea fascinates me and I hope to be a pioneer in television as I was in the early days of the pictures. For I feel that any medium devoid of the visual offers certain drawbacks or one who has spent a lifetime before the camera.

"But meanwhile," Miss Pickford added smilingly, "we are faced with the more immediate problem of broadcasting. While I have been on the air a number of times, here and abroad, and in the Orient, my present contract represents my first serious attempt as a professional broadcaster. I must admit that when I first faced the microphone I was terribly nervous, but I believe that was because of insufficient preparation. They stuffed a script into my hand that I had never seen before and I was on the air. My other broadcasts were happier, and I believe that since my first experience on the air the microphone and I have become much better friends."

Miss Pickford has not decided upon any definite plays that will be offered in the WEAF Wednesday night series beginning Oct. 3 at 8 o'clock from Hollywood, but declared that a permanent stock company would be organized to support her in the aerial dramas. The actress admitted that she had thought of "Seventh Heaven" and "Coquette" as possibilities. Each broadcast would be devoted to a different vehicle, she explained, as she is convinced it is not easy to sustain interest in a serial carried over from week to week.

SHAW'S ULTIMATUM.

"I have decided to place myself entirely in the hands of my advisers," said Miss Pickford. "I have no very definite or preconceived ideas about how the productions should be done. In my career on the screen I have seen so many people come into pictures with preconceived ideas that were calculated to revolutionize the industry, and they went out quicker than they came. However" said the actress laughing, "I know certain things I will not do. I will not play Cleopatra, for instance. Although you know I could play Bernard Shaw's 'Cleopatra'; that is to say, Mr. Shaw gave me permission to do it for the screen if I didn't alter a word. That settled it, for if we had made it, it would have been like the Chinese plays that go on for weeks without end.

"I am inclined to favour an audience at broadcasts, especially for a dramatic presentation. I knew the feel of an audience when I was 5 years old and often missed one during my many years in pictures. I recaptured that feeling during my recent personal appearance tour and hope to have an audience at my broadcasts. I believe that they will help me to know whether or not they like the material I have to offer. For I really believe that the material is 65 per cent of the battle, and that an actor is no better than his material."

Miss Pickford, when asked what type of radio programme she preferred, unhesitatingly answered:

"Music, first and then comedy, although I am afraid my tastes may not coincide with those of the average listener, because I am so busy I have less time to tune in than I might wish. But I think there is some marvelous dance music on the air. I like Amos 'n' Andy, Ed Wynn and Eddie Cantor. And I love Gracie Allen. And, of course, in Hollywood, we all adore Will Rogers."—"*New York Times*."

SCIENCE NOTES.

Lipsticks sold in London have the color and flavour of wine.

The language most intelligible over the telephone is Italian; the one conveying the most ideas in the shortest time is French.

* * * *

A river of ink flows through Algeria in Northern Africa. The chemicals carried by the waters of two joining streams produce black iron tannate, an iron ink. One stream flows out of soil impregnated with iron, the other out of a peat swamp filled with tannin.

* * * *

The longest nose of history was seven and a half inches long. It belonged to Thomas Wedders, an eighteenth-century Englishman, who made a living exhibiting it.

* * * *

A fish in the East Indies shoots insects with a squirt gun. It can fire a drop of water four feet with deadly accuracy, bringing down insects which it gobbles when they strike the water.

* * * *

Among the Yaruro Indians of Venezuela, a man cannot speak to his mother-in-law. In camp they have to sit facing opposite directions.

* * * *

The average housewife, in washing dishes, handles 340 tons, or 168 times her weight, of china in a year.

* * * *

Rivers that run north and south cut away one bank more nings to the present day. "Bodyline", of course, finds a place, rapidly than the other due to the rotation of the earth.

METHODISTS VOTE FOR SEX-KNOWLEDGE

Deploring the rising divorce rate in the United States, the social service commission of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in convention has recommended that pastors should henceforth instruct prospective brides and bridegrooms on all marriage problems including "all available information regarding sex relationships since we realize that physical maladjustments are responsible for a large proportion of divorces."

RAILWAY SMASH IN LANCASHIRE

Fourteen dead and a hundred were injured when an Express crashed into a local train in Lancashire in mail week. Photo shows a break-down gang and cranes at work clearing the railway lines of the wreckage after the disaster.

Death Rays

Paris Scientists Accidentally Try It On Dancers

Has the death ray which will make towns immune against air raids, and perhaps even put an end to war for all time, been discovered in France? A remarkable story suggesting that the practical application of a death-ray invention is about to be achieved by two French scientists—M. Keilhas, and M. de Christmas—is told by "Paris Midi" says the "Manchester Guardian's" Paris correspondent.

The same paper says that their experiments are being followed with greatest interest by General Denain, the French Minister of Air.

The death-ray instruments will range from "ray pistols" weighing only one pound, to be used by policemen pursuing burglars, to a complete anti-air raid equipment for whole towns (Obviously there is a danger that the ray pistol may be in the hands of the burglar and not of the policeman but that is the trouble with all forms of armaments.)

According to M. de Christmas, who was interviewed by the "Paris Midi," towns would no longer be plunged in darkness in wartime, but would be equipped with death-ray apparatus transportable like machine-guns. There was nothing, he said, to prevent the strength of such an apparatus from reaching 5,000,000 candle-power. An aeroplane with human beings inside it that attempted to penetrate this dazzling light would be brought down at once, for no human organism could resist it.

ACCIDENTALLY TRIED ON DANCERS

Recent experiments with ray cartridges of a reduced calibre, he said, had already proved this. A village dance was taking place near the spot where the scientists were testing a luminous pistol. By mistake one of the men turned the rays on to the dancing couples. The effect was instantaneous. The dancers struck by the rays stopped at once, some of them collapsed, others remained standing as though hypnotised by a dominating eye. Fortunately this catalepsy lasted only a few minutes and the dance was able to continue as though nothing had happened.

M. de Christmas claimed great possibilities for the death ray both in war and in peace. He claimed that it could stop soldiers from going over the top, could put an immediate end to a street riot, make big-game hunting a safe sport, and be used for other purposes having no connection with death and destruction. For instance, ships could find their way through the thickest fog, which on land would become a thing of the past.

"WE WON'T FIGHT"

Oxford Undergraduate Loses Scholarship

A scholarship won by a young Oxford undergraduate has been suspended by the Wiltshire General Education Committee.

This remarkable step has been taken because of the undergraduate's political activities "which the committee view with disfavour," says "The People's" correspondent at Swindon.

The undergraduate, David Floyd, of Swindon, the son of a Great Western Railway inspector, won a scholarship from Swindon College to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Floyd appeared in Swindon police court charged with creating a disturbance at a local kinema, where a naval film was being shown.

"WE WON'T FIGHT."

It was then stated that Floyd and others continued to shout "We won't fight," after being asked to keep silence.

He refused to give an undertaking not to repeat the offence, and was taken to Gloucester Prison, but subsequently gave the required promise and was released.

In August, during the strike at the Pressed Steel Works at Cowley, he was charged with obstructing a police officer, interrupting the free passage of a 'bus, and assault.

He was fined £2 or one month for obstructing the 'bus, but acquitted on the other charges.

CANCEL MOTION.

The decision of the Education Committee was reached at Trowbridge when the Teaching Staff Sub-committee submitted a recommendation: "That the award of the County University Scholarship held by David Floyd of Swindon, at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, be cancelled."

After discussing the matter in private, the committee decided to suspend the award and to reconsider the question at the end of the academic year.

Floyd's father stated to-day that they had not yet heard officially of the committee's decision.

"When we hear officially," he added, "we shall consider whether any action is possible on our part."

A Scotsman's dog stole a bit of meat from a butcher's shop.

"Is that your dog?" asked the butcher.

"It was," said the Scotsman, "but he's keeping himself now."

More Light On Tibet

Young Cambridge Graduate Describes His Adventurous Treck In Land Of Lamas

Travellers like Sir Francis Younghusband Mme. Alexandra David-Neel, and the Austrian artist, Roland Strasser, convinced us long ago that Tibet must be the strangest country in the world, inhabited by the strangest people The latest chronicler of Tibetan strangeness, writes Mr. Trevor Allen in "John of London's Weekly," is a young Cambridge man Mr. Ronald Kaulback, who undertook a trek from Sadiyal to beyond Chutong by way of the Lohit Valley and Rima with Mr. Kingdon Ward in quest of rare plants. In the Rong To Valley, he says—"Tibetan Trek" (uHodder and Stoughton.—a curious form of polyandry is the fashion.

MARRIAGE BY VIOLENCE.

The eldest brother of a family decides it is time he married; he arranges matters with the parents of some maiden who has taken his fancy, and a day is fixed, she being in complete ignorance of the deal. At the appointed time the bridegroom waylays the girl, and drags her, kicking and screeching, into his house. A Lama specially procured for the occasion is standing ready with a pat of butter, which he eagerly smears over her head. To finish the wedding ceremony he mumbles a few prayers, and she is then legally married to all the brothers in the household.

Although the younger brothers have no say in the choice of the common wife, Mr. Kaulback adds, the system appears to work quite well.

Strange, even for a strange land, was the Headman of Modung, a rich man of about thirty-five who had founded and endowned the Getchi Gomba monastery; he always wore a short Chinese jacket, which was so much too small for him that his fat little tummy stuck out of the gap between this and his other garments like a football. On hot days his habit was to lie back and blow luxuriously on his stomach. In an endeavour to cool it. This gave him much satisfaction.

HOLY ENDURANCE.

A Lama from Gomba took up his abode in a small room of the house occupied by the explorers at Ata. The room was fitted up with wooden altar, incense-fire, prayer-gong, cymbals, a bell, and prayer-books. From eight in the morning until close on midnight the Lama chanted without pause. There he sat, cross-legged in front of his open book, working the gong and cymbals in unison with his right hand, while a small acolyte fed the fire with aromatic twigs. Sometimes he forsook the gong and cymbals, and rang the small brass bell with his left hand, while in the other he held the Dor-je, the Sacred Thunderbolt. . . . His endurance was amazing.

From time to time, while this performance was proceeding, the Headman dashed to the balcony outside the chapel window and madly blew a conch till the valley echoed!

At the Gomba, Mr. Kaulback states, there was a fat little boy of eight or nine who was considered to have been, in a pre-existence, the great Buddha himself. He was held in extreme veneration, and would ultimately become an important Abbot. Meantime, he went about with an aged Lama, his teacher and guardian. Mr. Kingdon Ward wanted bulbs of a certain lily which grew round Getchi, so Mr. Kaulback set the acolytes at work digging them out, paying them a small sum for good specimens. In spite of his holiness, the young incarnation was pathetically human in his desire to earn a little pocket money. He rooted up bulbs with as much zest as any of the others, holding his breath with excitement when he brought in his collection and waited to see how much of it would be bought. When the lilies began to grow scarce in the neighbourhood he used to creep into our room like a very plump mouse, bringing all sorts of little things for sale.

THE SIMPLE YAK

No less strange, in this land of surprises, are the native cattle, half-bred yaks. They are singularly devoid of intelligence, Mr. Kaulback points out, and easily misled by calf-skins stuffed with hay. One of these bundles is always put down in front of a cow at milking time. The nit-wit believes it to be her own calf, and licks it placidly while some old woman gets to work with a filthy bucket lined with a thick layer of stale curds. Without this dummy to fondle, not a drop of milk is produced by the beast.

On one occasion the ruse miscarried came unstuck and hay protruded in untidy wads. "Surely," thought Mr. Kaulback, "the mother will be horrified at her child's skin splitting in this way, and producing hay." Not at all! She took one sniff, and made a hearty meal, tearing out the stuffing in greedy mouthfuls, while her offspring grew every minute more and more flabby and depressed.

As a literary traveller Mr. Kaulback lacks Mr. Peter Fleming's flippant sense of the comic, but his narrative is similarly fresh with the spirit of youthful, nonchalant adventure.

Don't let the climate prematurely age you

A woman is only as old as she looks. Age and physical fitness have very little in common. Those signs of age which most women regard as inevitable after childbirth, such as tiredness after meals, shortness of breath and general lack of interest, are entirely unnecessary. When these symptoms occur, WINCARNIS is your best friend.

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Mahatma's Battle In Subjects Committee

(Continued from page 20).

at the next session of the Congress.

Working Committee's Blunder?

Mr. Prakasam, in the course of his speech, said that the amendments deserved careful examination. The speaker had tried to understand why the amendments were needed. It had been contended that the present Congress constitution had broken down. But the speaker felt that it was not so. It might be that some of the Congressmen had broken down but the constitution was as strong as ever. It had given the highest possible results. The constitution as it existed to-day had worked well. If anyone had broken down, it was the Congressmen of course not Gandhiji.

The main reason for the present unworkable state of the Congress constitution was due to the step taken by Gandhiji and others immediately after his return from the second R.T.C. The Government had submitted to Gandhiji a memo showing the list of Congressmen who had broken the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Before Gandhiji had the opportunity to study the whole question, the Working Committee met and revived the Civil Disobedience movement and all the workers in the country were back behind the jail walls because of the action of the Working Committee. This was due to the failure of the Working Committee in not getting into the country and studying the situation there before Gandhiji asked for an interview from Lord Willingdon.

Complaints had been made that there was corruption in the elections. The speaker hold that on the whole there was no corruption excepting in one or two places. Just for that reason the constitution should not be changed Let a commission if necessary, be appointed to investigate into the complaints that had been made.

Congress Self-Defeated.

Continuing Mr. Prakasam said that the Congress had not been defeated by anybody. The defeat was due to themselves. is stated that the demonstrative part of the Congress should be shut out. Let is not be forgotten that the rank and file joined the fight. It was because of the demonstrative part of it. If there were 6,000 delegates who attend the Congress there were more 25,000 others who also attend it. He also referred to Gandhiji's Dandi March and said that was responsible for creating a spirit amongst the masses who also joined the fight.

Contining he said that Gandhiji had not made out a case for his retirement. He also believed in a Working Committee which could not help him in the proper time. (Cheers).

Mahatma And Socialists.

Referring to Socialists, the speaker said that if there was a socialist group inside the Congress it was Mahatma Gandhi who ought to be congratulated for it. The Socialists had accepted the Congress creed of non-violence. That in itself was a matter for congratulation. It was stated by some of the speakers that if the amendments were accepted, the Congress constitution would become an iron constitution. The speaker was very emphatic in his statement that such a constitution would be the chain of fetters which would bind down the nation. What was wanted at the present moment was not the change of the constitution but a true leadership. According to the speaker nothing would be lost if the amendments to the constitution were decided on after a year by which time the Provincial Congress Committee will have given their views on the proposed change.

The President intervened and asked the speaker not to impute motives to the Working Committee.

Swami Govindanand (Sindh) said that since Belgaum Congress he had opposed Gandhiji but he was glad to support the Mahatma on this occasion.

Malaviyaji's View

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supported the principle underlying Gandhiji's proposals. He held that there could be no constitution without a revision now and then. But the amendments required careful consideration. It would not be correct to reject all the amendments, though the Pandit did not agree with all the changes.

The speaker was against the changing of the constitution of the A.I.C.C. He was also against the reduction of the number of delegates to the open session of the Congress.

Continuing Panditji said that the amendment referring to the formation of the Working Committee was not desirable. He was for the election of the members of the Working Committee instead of leading it to the choice of the President to select. If the cabinet was elected it would represent every section of the Congress, more so because large powers were being vested in the Working Committee.

Since all the above questions had to be carefully considered the Pandit thought that it was of very vital importance that some more time was allotted for the consideration of the amendments.

Amendment Defeated

Mr. Sampurnand wanted to know, at this stage, if Gandhiji would continue his leadership if the Amendments were accepted.

Gandhiji moved his hand to say that it was not so.

The Amendment of Mr. T. Prakasam was put to vote and lost 63 voting for and 93 against.

Mr. G. Y. Deshpande then moved that the consideration of the amendment be postponed and the amendments be circulated among the provincial Congress Committees and after their views are received the All-India Congress Committee should be authorised to take final decision on the question.

The mover, who made a impressive speech said that the proposals were very radical and would have far reaching effects if accepted. Although he supported the original proposition of Gandhiji, he wanted to have a open mind.

The amendment was put to vote and lost by 69 for and 100 against.

Mahatmaji replying to the question arising out of the debate said that he accepted the draft of the proposition given to him by Aney. The difference betwen his draft and Bapuji Aney's draft was that while his draft did not allow the house to amend the report of the Sub Committee and wanted it to accept or reject in toto, the draft of Aneyji allowed the House the right of proposing amendments to the report and recommendations.

Gandhiji himself was against anything being rushed through deliberately. He said that he did not dread a minority but he was dreading those who accepted it against their will.

Mahatmaji's rsolution was then put to vote and carried by 113 voting for and 47 against.

Mahatma Gandhi asked those who wanted to serve on the Committee to suggest their own names and following fifteen were selected on the Sub Committee which will meet at 2 P.M. to consider the amendments and submit their report to the Subjects Committee at 8 A. M. on Sunday.

Mahatma Gandhi, T. Prakasam Messrs Rafi Ahmed Kidwai P. Y. Deshpande, Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, Messrs. Sampuranand, Rajkumar Chakravarty, Gangasingh, Parameshwram Pilla, Purshottamdas Tandon, P. C. Ghose, Avadesh Pratapsingh, Mohanlal Gautam and Karmarkar.

The Subjects Committee rose for the day at 12-15.

A bird's eye view of the Plenary Session of the 48th Indian National Congress held on Friday at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

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MILLER WINS AGAIN!

Benny Sharkey Disposed Of Inside One Round

With a perfectly-timed left-hand punch to the solar plexus, Freddy Miller, the American world's feather-weight champion, knocked out Benny Sharkey (Newcastle) in a little over two minutes at Newcastle.

Sharkey started out with rushing tactics, swinging punches wildly, but Miller evaded all these.

The Newcastle man was cautioned by the referee, and told to fight cleanly. A further spell of sparring followed, in which Miller scored with a heavy left, and Sharkey got home with a right to the face.

Another rush by Sharkey followed, which saw him swinging around the champion's neck and craching to the floor.

Then came the deciding "set-to," in which Miller got home the blow to the stomach which sent Sharkey to the floor, where he lay holding his body until his seconds came along to carry him to his corner.

BRIGHTER CRICKET

Leicestershire's Scheme To Make The Game Faster

Something new in country cricket finance is proposed by Leicestershire in attempt to keep its head above water and its place in first-class cricket.

Better and brighter cricket—the cricket that brings the crowds along—is going to bring the Leicester players a bigger wage under the new scheme.

By a system of grading introduced into cricket for the first time, players will be paid according to their worth and performances in the field, with consideration for seniority.

These plans which had been kept a close secret were presented to an emergency public meeting on Oct. 24, and will be introduced next season.

FIGHT OR LOSE YOUR TITLE!

B. B. O. C. Delivers Week's Ultimatum To Len Harvey

Len Harvey, the British cruiser-weight boxing champion, faced the music for two hours on October 4 in London when he met the British Boxing Board of Control, says Fred Dartnell in News Chronicle."

He and the stewards discussed the matter of his refusal to defend his title against Eddie Phillips, of Bow, at Belle Vue, Manchester, according to the decision made by the Board some time ago.

The Belle Vue purse amounted to £750, with 60 per cent.—£450—to go to the winner. Harvey, as champion, thought, and still thinks, that with travelling and training expenses involved, this is not enough.

After Harvey had expressed his views, the Board intimated that they could not agree to any alteration.

They gave Harvey seven days to reconsider his decision not to defend his title.

"The Board", said Harvey after the meeting, "have given me what may be considered as an ultimatum. They said the only alternative they had to my meeting Phillips under the conditions they have accepted from Belle Vue was to deprive me of my title."

Harvey did not mince matters. "I told them," he said, "that so far as I was concerned they could take the title away immediately."

PETERSEN OFFERED £5,000 AGAINST BAER

Jeff Dickson Wants To Stage Title Fight In Bermuda

Jack Petersen, the Welsh boxer and heaveyweight champion of England, seems to be the most sought after boxer outside America just now. Recently Jack Dempsy made an offer to take him under his wing if he went to America. Now half a dozen other well-known promoters are out to get his services.

Among them is the famous Jeff Dickson, the American who is operating now in Paris. His is the most amazing offer of the lot. He wants to match Petersen with Max Baer the world champion. The match would be held at Bermuda and would be a no-decision contest—which means that even if Petersen won, the title would not be his.

Baer, who captured the title from Carnera a month or so ago, is tied up with the Medison Square Garden Syndicate and he must fight only for them. A no-decision fight is not a fight so far as the Madison-Square contract is concerned.

Jeff Dickson offers Petersen £5,000 for the trip to Bermuda and Baer would get something like £40,000!

Boxing experts in London are a little timid about Petersen accepting the offer. Whether Petersen won or not he would be no nearer gaining the World title. The Welsh boy would be far better off if he accepted Dempsey's offer to train and manage him in America. With Dempsey's experience behind him he would soon begin climbing the ladder.

Petersen should also cast his eyes in the direction of Mr. A. J. Elvin, who is planning some big fights for the new Wembley arena. Mr. Elvin wants to match Petersen with Steve Hamas in a sort of world's championship eliminator. Hamas, who is an American, is really the next on the list for having a shot at Baer and he has agreed to come to England if Petersen will meet him in the ring.

Lord Brabourne performed the opening ceremony of X-Ray Room of the Sangli Hospital, for which Mr. Samaldas donated Rs. 15,000. (From left) Mr. Samaldas, the Chief of Sangli, Lord and Lady Brabourne, and the Maharani Sahiba of Sangli.

U. S. TENNIS STAR MARRIES

BOSTON (Mass), (By Mail).

Miss Sarah Hammond Palfrey, who has represented the United States at lawn tennis in the Wightman Cup at Wimbledon, was married here on October 7 to Mr. Marshal Fabian, jun., a Boston banker, aged 22. Miss Palfrey is the the same age, according to the records, and this year she was ranked fourth in the list of American women lawn tennis plays.

LINDRUM IN BRILLIANT FORM

Australian Holds Lead Of 669 Points Before Close

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26

The following was the closing score to-day in the final of the World's Billiards Championship:

LINDRUM	21,567
DAVIS	20,898

Lindrum's chief breaks were 516, 434 and 347, and Davis 381 and 357.

Lindrum was brilliant, especially with cannons. Davis was patchy and failed with easy shots. He concentrated on safety in the afternoon session. The match finishes to-morrow.—Reuter.

An astonishing return of £2,296-7s. was paid on a ten shilling ticket to the only successful backer in Friday's totalisator double at the Newbury race meeting. This is the largest dividend ever paid.

KAYE DON'S PRIVILEGES

Allowed His Own Bed And Meals In Prison

LONDON, (By Mail).

Kaye Don, who has completed the first week of his sentence of four months' imprisonment at Douglas for the man-slaughter of his mechanic, has been ranked as a first-class prisoner and has therefore been allowed several concessions.

He sleeps in his own comfortable bed, which he has been permitted to bring into the gaol. He does not eat the prison fare, but has meals brought from an hotel, and he has been permitted to wear his own clothes instead of prison dress.

And each night he is allowed a nightcap—half a pint of stout.

OWNERS TOSS UP FOR G. RICHARDS

Champion Jockey Will Ride The Blue Boy In Cambridgeshire

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Gordon Richards rides The Blue Boy and Gethin, Celestial City. Both horses are trained by Martin Hartigan for different owners, Sir Wyndham, Portal being the owner of the former and Mr. R. F. Watson of the latter. They tossed up for Richards, the former winning.—Reuter's Special.

PAKUR RAJ MURDER CASE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution in the Pakur Raj Murder Case having concluded, the four accused in the case—Dr. Shivapada Bhattacharjee, Dr D. R. Dhar, Dr. Taranath Bhattacharya and Benoyendra Pande—to-day made statements before the Sessions Judge of Alipore.

The hearing of legal arguments will commence to-morrow.

(The four accused are charged with the murder of Amarendra Pande, Zemindar of Pakur, in Santhal Parganas. Benoyendra Pande is a step-brother of the deceased and a co-sharer of the Pakur estate).

FRED PERRY'S FUTURE

Manager Of British Team Says He Is Not Turning Professional

LONDON, Oct. 26.

On arriving from America where he acted as manager to the British Tennis team, Mr. Leighton Crawford interviewed by Reuter said "There is not slightest chance of Perry turning professional at present. What will happen in two or three years I cannot say. But Perry has an eye on the Davis Cup next year."—Reuter.

BURGE MURDER CASE ACCUSED EXECUTED

MIDNAPORE, Oct. 27.

Of the three accused persons condemned to death in the Burge Murder trial by a Special Tribunal whose sentences were confirmed by the High Court two were executed yesterday and one to-day in the Midnapore Central Jail.—A.P.

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For further particulars apply to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Publicity Branch, Bangalore

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 208/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 210/8 on active buying by professional bulls. American markets are quiet and there are no chances of any improvement in the near future so, we think it risky to follow the rise in the local market. The market closed to-day at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 210/8
Oomra D/J. Rs. 182/8
Bengal D/J. Rs. 135/12.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Bengal Superfine	139/41
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F.G.	116/21
Sindh-Punjab Fine	124/26
Sindh-Punjab F.G	114/19
Wardha-Hingt	189/191
Nagpur Savner	189/191
Pundhurna	179/181
Yeotmal	177/179
Arvi	176/178
Ellichpur	176/178
Amraoti-Berar	175/177
Khamgaon	175/177
Mulkapur	167/169
Khandesh	166/168
Jalna/Sailu	167/169
Burwah Sanavad	171/176
Broach Fine	204/206
Punjab/American	214/216
Punjab/American mix	204/209
Cambodia	269/274
Miraj/Sangli	199/204
Compta Good	194/199
Bagalkot	179/184
Kampala	347
Busoga	345
Jinja	341
Manza	335

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 27.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	1,893
Central India	...	3,755
Barsi and Nagar	78	2,569
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	324
Berar	...	3,705
Central Provinces	53	1,278
Total Oomras	131	13,524
Dholera	...	8,115
N.-W. Provinces	...	660
Rajputana	...	1,033
Sind-Punjab	4	8,629
Broach	137	1,704
Coompta & Dharwar	112	8,917
Westerns-Northerns	71	9,928
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	14,119
Persian	...	1,576
American	69	1,924
Egyptian and African	509	32,331
Total	1,033	102,460

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 25th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	680	45,461
Japan and China	1,506	76,474
Coast Ports	341	3,958
Up-country by Rail	...	24,001
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	12,681
Total	2,527	162,575

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 26-10-34	2072000	3283000
Receipts Yesterday 26-10-34	48000	87000
Exports to date 26-10-34	1213000	2219000
Stock at Ports 26-10-34	3146000	3939000
Stock Interior Towns 26-10-34	1826000	1882000
Stock Liverpool 26-10-34	936000	839000
Visible Supply 26-10-34	6629000	8347000
Quantity in Sight 26-10-34	3575000	5356000
Quantity out of Sight 26-10-34	2264000	3562000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/3; Lowest Rs. 28/1; Closing Rs. 28/2.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18; Closing Rs. 18/1

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/4; Highest Rs. 31/5; Lowest Rs. 31/3; Closing Rs. 31/4/6.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. Prices for Spot Sugar, October Shipment and coming steamers remained nearly unchanged during the week with good enquiries for coming steamers. Prices for Nov-Dec. and Jan-March shipment prices declined by about 1 anna per cwt. It is reported that business of about 2900 tons mostly per named steamers was booked during the week by offices and local dealers.

Foreign Markets:—

It is reported that 'Niwas' has reduced the price-limits by 10 cents to F. 3.30, but offices are rather selling on the basis of F. 3.15, which can be believed that either a concession is being obtained or a further cut is looked for. Thus it confirms the belief that 'Niwas' is following a Dumping Policy. London Terminal Market for Raw Sugar is acting lifeless and December shipment prices are quoted at Sh. 4-2 1/2d. In Cuban Sugar there was a drop of about 3/32 cents in Spot Prices but again quoted at 2 cents per lb.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Karanja, S.S. Fusijama and S. S. India arrived during the week with about 19,000 bags of African, 11909 bags of Java and 16,873 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/13/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. India Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 3/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 3/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 3/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December/March Rs. 3/10/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Shanghai T. T. on London closed to-day at 1.4 1/16. In the market there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Ready gold	34	12	6
December settlement	34	13	6
January settlement	34	15	0
Ready silver	65	4	0
December settlement	65	4	0
January settlement	65	10	0

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET.

Cawnpore, Oct. 25.

Marhowrab 8/15/6
Packrukh 8/9/6
Pertabpur 8/10
Sariyan 8/14
Ghughly 8/9
Ram Khetan 8/9
Pipraich 8/6/6
Bhatni 8/10
Savan (Indian) 8/5/6
Khadda 8/5
Captainguni 8/7
Hathua 8/10
Chitauni 8/8
Tomkohi AA 8/4
Tomkohi AAA 8/5
Tomkohi AAAA 8/6
Rhotas 9
Begamabad 8/12
Cawnpore 8/14

DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE

U. S. Markets Quiet

New York, Oct. 26.

Overnight results from the approachment between the Government and Bankers are not to be expected. Such was the reason offered for the disappointing performance of to-day's American Markets, from which the Cotton declined several points and largely distrustful appearance was discernable.

Liverpool selling of October 1935 was a depressing feature on the Cotton market which was inactive and feverish.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST.

EAST: Partly cloudy. North Carolina colder night. Florida possibly showers in the extreme South portion
CENTRAL: Generally fair.
WEST: Generally fair

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 25th October	2,000
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	101,427
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	59,169
Increase	42,258

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 26.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 26.

Silver—market quietly steady.
Spot—23-13/16.
Forward—23-15/16.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 26.

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	12.32
Amsterdam	7.33
Brussels	21.27
Madrid	36.34
Milan	57.93
Berne	15.22-1/2
Paris	75.28
Pragne	118.56

T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate .. 4.96 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 26.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	68
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96 3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	82-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	105 5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	104-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	113-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/2
National Bank of India	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

GOLD.

London, Oct. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/3.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Scarcity of contracts. Trade calling Bullish.

New York.—Values eased under Southern selling and scattered liquidation.

New York.—Wall Street selling and liquidation. To-day's buying was mostly for trade. Dry goods buyers are holding back.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables from:

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Wall Street selling and liquidation To-day's buying was mostly for trade. Dry goods buyers are holding back.

N. Y. December Highest (11-16 a.m.)	12&30+.03
N. Y. December Lowest (1-15 p.m.)	12.20—.07
Liverpool January Highest (3-45 p.m.)	6.67—.01
Liverpool January Lowest 12-45 p.m.)	6.63—.05

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

"Wall Street selling and liquidation To-day's buying was mostly for trade. Dry goods buyers are holding back."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Colourless markets continue to be the order of the day with no definite trend.

Trading remains entirely professional and as stated yesterday this state of affairs seems likely to continue until the November elections are out of the way and some announcement has been made regarding next years' acreage restriction programme. In the latter connection it is understood that all farmers accepting the loan are required to cut their 1935 acreage.

Wheat.—The sharp fall in Liverpool yesterday was partly due to the report that the Irish Free State has prohibited any further purchases till the end of the year.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.

December 1934	12.23
January 1935	12.28
March 1935	12.29
May 1935	12.35
July 1935	12.40
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.

December 1934	12.25
January 1935	12.28
March 1935	12.31
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW YORK.

New York Oct. 26.

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.29
January 1935	—
March 1935	12.36
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.23
January 1935	—
March 1935	12.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
October 1934		6.70
November 1934		6.70
December 1934		6.69
January 1935	6.64	6.67
February 1935		6.65
March 1935	6.60	6.63
April 1935		6.60
May 1935		6.58
June 1935		6.56
July 1935		6.54
August 1935		6.49
September 1935		6.44
October 1935		6.40
Middling Spot		6.92

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	7.98
November 1934	7.98
December 1934	8.01
January 1935	8.04
March 1935	8.09
May 1935	8.14
July 1935	8.17
F.G.F. Spot	8.22

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.10
Fine (Good Staple)	5.25
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.40
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.96
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.15
Fine	3.25
Superfine	3.35
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.30
Fine	3.40
Superfine	3.50

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Broach A/M. Op. 208 1/2; Highest 209; Lowest 208 1/2; Closing 208 3/4
Oomra D/J Op. 180 1/4; Highest 180 1/2; Lowest 180 1/4; Closing 180 1/2
Bengal D/J. Op. 133 3/4; Highest 134; Lowest 133 3/4; Closing 134.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 18
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 6 1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Pow & Lt. Pfd. 6 dol.	14
Amer. Pow & Lt. 5 per cent P.A.	12
Amer Forn Power Common	6
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	15
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	36
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	39
Columbia Gas	8
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. 'A'	65
United Corporation	4
American Tel. & Tel.	110
Western Union Telgm.	33
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	21
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	100
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	21
Hiram Walker	24
Amer. Tobacco B	79
Dupont de Nemours	90
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethlehem Steel Pref.	36 1/2
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	18
American Locomotive Company	16
Continental Oil Company	16
B.F. Goodrich Company	9
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	2
Montgomery Ward and Co. Inc.	27
United Lt. & Power Co. 'A'	1
Studebaker Common	3
Bethlehem Steel	25
United States Steel	33
American Smelting	35
Noranda Mines	33
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvester	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	23
General Motors	29
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	39
Philips Petroi	13
Mid Con. Petroleum	10
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	15
Chase Bank	22 3/4
National City Bank	20 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	355
Celanese Corptn. of Amer	26
General Foods	32
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	8
Amer Water Works & Elec.	70
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co.	12
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	2
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Coy	20
International Tel & Tel. Cor.	9
St. Regis Paper Company	8
United States Rubber Coy	15

Market heavy and dull after selling wave.

Car-loadings down 16,725

General Motors earned per share 48 cents in the third quarter.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation passed dividend on Preference shares.

Consolidated Gas has paid 50 c only in the third quarter.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 26.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels. Oct./Nov. sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Oct./Nov. sellers 22/0.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Oct./Nov. sellers 24/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. 5-10-1/2 Oct, Nov. Nominal.

Bombay per cwt. 5/7-1/2 Oct. Nev sellers.

Karachi per cwt. 5/7-1/2 Oct. Nov sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £9/12/6.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £10/17/6.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £11/0/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £10/7/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £10/2/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Nov. sellers 17/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. Paid sellers 18/3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Oct. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-5/8 per cent to 0-11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-13/16 per cent to 0-7/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 26.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	35-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	22-1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 27.

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Oct-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Oct.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 76 3/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 111 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.97 1/8 26th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/1 15/16 27th inst
Java/London 7.28 3/4 26th inst.
London/Paris 75.28 26th inst.
London/Belgium 21.27 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.22 1/2 26th inst.
London/Italy 57.93 26th inst.
London/Berlin 12.32 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 26th inst.
London/New York 4.96.7/8 26th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.33 1/2 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-19-6 25th inst. £7-0-3 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 13/16 25th inst. 23 13/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 15/16 25th inst. 23 15/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/8 25th inst. 53 1/8 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/4 p.c. 25th inst 11/16 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 p.c 25th inst. 7/8 p.c. 26th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 mos. 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos. 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

A Clarion Call

FROM

Worli Sea-Face

The great Saint of Sabarmati broadcasts the following message:—

"USE SWADESHI GOODS WHICH WOULD GIVE BREAD & BUTTER TO THE RANK & FILE OF INDIA."

If we miss this golden opportunity, then we would be leading the destiny of India's freedom to a wrong path. Following this mission of the "Uncrowned King of India," Mr. Patanwalla is manufacturing high class Toiletries such as Scents, Hair oils, Afghan Snow, Afghan Cream & a fine quality of Glycerine Soap which are competing with foreign products.

"AFGHAN SNOW" is famous throughout the nook and corner of India, Burma, Ceylon, Strait Settlement, Africa and all countries in the East. Mr. Patanwalla is taking keen interest as regards the quality of his products and, therefore, after making a special tour over the Continent for manufacturing the products on a more scientific scale, has returned just now.

"AFGHAN SNOW" has been recognized by the public as "King of Snows."

"PATRONIZE SWADESHI INDUSTRIES"

And have a trial of one bottle of "KING OF SNOWS." Heavy rush expected during Diwali, please book your orders immediately to:—

E. S. Patanwalla,

182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

Factory: Patanwalla Building, Connaught Road (Near Victoria Gardens), Bombay, 12.

BOMBAY MUTUAL Life Assurance Society Ltd.

RESULT of latest VALUATION

Former Record Bonus Maintained

BONUS

Rs. 26 ON. LIFE POL. PER 1000 PER Year Rs. 21 ON. End: POL.

REBATE OF 2½%

ON YEARLY PREMIUMS

JOIN TO DAY THIS OLDEST LIFE OFFICE of INDIA

HEAD OFFICE
278-HORNBY ROAD
BOMBAY.

N. Y. COTTON PRICES UNCHANGED

Gold Firm But Silver Weak

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY BUT JUTE AND RUBBER EASY

Holiday In London Stock Exchange

Bombay, October 27.

On Saturday, crossrates ruled quiet with minor changes.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICE UNCHANGED.

The New York cotton market opened very steady but the rise induced some liquidation and the price closed unchanged at the previous closing rate.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK.

London gold improved further to-day, but silver was slightly weak.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY.

Wheat and linseed maintained a steady tone on account of the strong technical position and the good foreign demand.

JUTE AND RUBBER EASY.

Jute and rubber ruled easy to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DULL.

The London metal market and the Stock Exchange remained closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was dull.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Oct 27
Previous closing	4.97 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 1/4
To-day's closing	4.96 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Oct 27
Previous closing	4.96 7/8
To-day's opening	4.97 1/8
To-day's closing	4.96 3/16
Difference	—.00 11/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Oct 27
Previous closing	75.28
To-day's opening	75.31
To-day's closing	75.28
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 27.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97-1/8 and then fell to 4.96-7/16 due to the lack of support thereafter the movement being small and unimportant. The closing rate was 4.96 3/16.

The franc opened at 75.31 and after a slight fall remained practically steady at 75.28 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 27.

The market closed quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 13/16d.	23 3/4d.
Forward	23 15/16d.	23 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 27.

Gold (£7-0-3) £7-0-5 1/2

BULLION

London, Oct 27.

Influx (£63,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (23 13/16d.) 23 3/4d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-3) £7-0-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 27.

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 15/16 to 11/16 p.c.
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 3/4 p.c.
6 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 27.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.68 1/4) 5.67
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (37.93) 37.96
London on Shanghai (1-3 7/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32) 1-1 15/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 27

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/4 ready, November settlement, 65/9, and December 65/14. The market displayed some activity on speculative buying but the absence of good response from London, prices gave way under realising and closed steady at Rs. 65/4, 65/9 and 65/14.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/14. In the absence of any important movements in foreign exchange traders showed very little interest in proceedings as a result of which nothing important developed and the market closed steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 27

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 29 1/4) dol 29
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 5/8) dol 10 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/2) dol 32
U S Steel Preference (dol 74 1/2) unquoted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Oct 27
Previous closing	12.23
To-day's opening	12.28
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	12.23
Difference	unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

	Liverpool, Oct 27
Previous closing	6.67
To-day's opening	6.67
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.69
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 210

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 27

Cotton displayed somewhat better appearance and the market appeared to be in well liquidation condition but fresh buying was lacking and operators were extremely hesitant in entering into commitments. Some weekend trade calling gave the market a fairly steady undertone but in the absence of follow through, prices showed little improvement.

With the favourable situation in other commodities, trading in December opened at 12.28 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing prices improved on fairly good buying by local and foreign interests influenced by favourable Liverpool cables but reports of favourable weather and some liquidation pared down gains with the price sliding back to the previous closing level December finally at 12.23.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 27

The following were the opening ranges

December (12.27/12.26) 12.28/12.27
January (12.30/12.29) 12.31/12.31
March (12.32/12.32) 12.32/12.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.64) 6.69
American March (6.60) 6.65
Egyptian January (7.98) 8.10
Egyptian March (8.04) 8.15

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 27
10-30 p.m.

The market was closed to-day at 2-0 p.m on account of the Congress Sessions. Broach A-M was nominally quoted at Rs. 210 at night when New York closing futures were reported to be unchanged.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 27

Liverpool wheat closed steady with December at 60, March 64 and May 65-3/4. Trading was more active on some speculative buying and covering due to better cables from foreign markets with some good business reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 96-5/8, May 96-1/4 and July 91-7/8. There was not much doing in the absence of any speculative demand. However the undertone was very good owing to the firmer technical position at home.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct 27.

Argentine linseed opened steady and prices improved on some week end trade calling and foreign demand with November closing at 12.07.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 27

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £229 7/8 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 1/2 buyers £10 9/16 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

RUBBER

Spot (6 13/16) 6 11/16 paid and value
Jan-March (7) 6 7/8 paid and value

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 buyers
Dunlop Sept-Oct (£17 1/2) unquoted
Lightening (£16 1/4) unquoted

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay (£11 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 5/8 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Nov (£10 1/2) £10 1/2 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 27.
10-30 p.m.
Rs. a. p.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 27

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

New York Stock Exchange:—Easy.
New York Call Rate 1 per cent.
Anaconda 10 1/2
U S Steel 32 1/8
G. Motors 29
I. Nickel 23 1/8
Silver Ready 53 1/8
Call Loan London 1/2 per cent.
T. T. London on New York 4.97 1/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £96 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £115 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £103
City Bank 20 1/4
Chase Bank 22 3/4
Socony 13
N. Y. Central 20 7/8
W. U. Teleg 33
Total business 1 million
T. T. N. Y./Paris 6.60 1/8

KEEN COMPETITION AMONG CLEARING BANKS

ABUNDANT SUPPLIES OF FUNDS SEEKING REMUNERATIVE OUTLET

Treasury Bills Sold At 9sh. 7d

COMMODITIES QUIETLY STEADY WITH NO SPECIAL FEATURE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 27

On the Money market, abundant supplies of funds seeking remunerative outlet together with a dwindling volume of treasury bills due to the Government's recent policy of contraction against usual expansion at this period of the year caused keen competition among clearing banks with the result that the average discount rate in this week's treasury bills was forced down to 9 sh. 7 d. compared with 14 sh. 3 d. previously.

Commodities were quietly steady with no special feature.

GOVT. & PUBLIC BLAMED

For "Practical Failure" Of Sarda Act

RANI OF SHERKOT STRESSES EDUCATION OF GIRLS

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

The Rani of Sherkot in her presidential address at the Eighth U. P. Women's Constituent Conference, which met here this afternoon, pleaded for the provision of greater facilities for the education of girls, and deprecated the inadequacy of effort of both the State and the public in this direction.

Referring to the practical failure" of the Sarda Act to prevent premature marriages, the Rani of Sherkot held both the Government and the public responsible for this disappointing state of affairs. She also emphasised the need for elevating the status of Indian women in the eyes of law, and urged that the All-India Women's Conference and its constituent bodies should exert pressure on members of the Central Legislature to move the Government in the matter.

The Conference passed resolutions urging the Government to introduce the necessary amendments to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, so as to make child marriage impossible, and protesting strongly against the existing discrimination in the law against the rights of women, and demanding that existing laws be amended so as to make them just and equitable, and that an All-India Commission should be appointed to consider the means to remove the legal disabilities of women regarding marriage, inheritance, divorce, etc.—A.P.

"SATURATED WITH GANDHIAN SPIRIT"

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

The "Tribune" describes Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech as a highly useful pronouncement on some of the most burning topics of the day besides being a clear, forcible and comprehensive survey of the political history of India for the last three and a half years.

The paper agrees with the President's analysis of the White Paper proposals and with the grounds of his condemnation of it, and says that the whole address is saturated with the Gandhian spirit, using the expression in its best and highest sense.—A.P.

"IN KEEPING WITH HIS CHARACTER"

"Patrika" On Rajen Babu's Address

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27

Commenting on the Presidential address, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that the influence of Gandhiji is distinctly traceable in almost every line of what he has said and there are people who might accuse the President of the barrenness of new ideas.

Rajendra Prasad's speech is quite in keeping with his character as a pious, self-sacrificing, unostentatious national worker who has made non-violence and silent and selfless work the mission of his life.

The "Advance" says that the Bihar leader whom the Congress has chosen for the year as the leader of all India has demonstrated by a careful analysis that the coming reforms constitution is in every respect a retrograde measure and the so-called transfer of power is nothing but a cloak for the tightening up of the tentacles of the present holders of power.

The "Forward" says that the message of James Lowell is one of hope and so also is that of Rajendra Prasad who has quoted him and made that idea practically the text of his presidential address. We may fail once, we may fail twice, but we are bound to succeed some day.—A. P.

MURDERER TO HANG

AMRITSAR, October 26.

A sentence of death was passed yesterday by the Sessions Judge on Murad Ali, a Muslim resident of village Khiwaspur, police station Veroval, who was hauled on charges of murder.

According to the prosecution, the prisoner was a member of a gang of traffickers in women which had sold out a Hindu woman for Rs. 70. Subsequently, he murdered three out of his six colleagues because they refused him his share of Rs. 10 from the sale proceeds.—United Press.

The Verdict of the President

I am so pleased to see the factory where electric fans and other electrical accessories are turned out. It is a great Swadeshi enterprise and the fans produced by this factory should replace the very large number of foreign fans that are imported. I understand the price compares favourably with and the running expenses are very much less than in that of foreign fans. These ought to be sufficient inducement if any inducement apart from their being Swadeshi is needed for Indians to purchase India fan. I wish the factory great success that it deserves.

Rajendra Prasad 3-10-32

3rd August 1932

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WIDESPREAD RAIN IN MALABAR

Few Falls Are Reported From Burma And Mysore

POONA, Oct. 27.

Conditions are unsettled in South-West of the Bay of Bengal to east of Ceylon and widespread rain has fallen in Malabar and South-East Madras. A western disturbance which is passing through the extreme north has caused a few light showers in Kashmir. A few falls of rain are also reported from Burma and Mysore. The minimum temperature has again been below normal in and around the central parts of the country.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Akyab two inches; Yamethin one; Cuddalore four; Pamban and Trivandrum two; Palamcottah and Negapatam one and half and Mangalore and Cochin one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in South Madras.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy falls is likely locally in South-East Madras during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

Mr. Rama Rau's New Appointment

NEW DELHI, October 27.

The "Associated Press" understands that Mr. B. Rama Rau, I.C.S., who was Deputy Secretary to the Finance Department, and Joint Secretary to the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference, and of the Indian wing of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and now the Collector of Tinnevelly, (Madras) has been selected to succeed Mr. Green as Deputy High Commissioner in London.—A.P.

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BOMBAY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1934

Mahatma's Eloquence Tells At Last

Carries Day In Subjects Committee

"FIFTEEN" TO REPORT ON PROPOSALS

Socialists Fear Pendulum Swinging To Right

A Sub-Committee of fifteen members of the Subjects Committee was appointed by the Subjects Committee on Saturday to consider the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Congress and report before to-day morning.

The Working Committee having suffered a defeat on Thursday thought it prudent to bring in their "big gun" to move the amendments himself and that was why Mahatma Gandhi, spoke for nearly two hours on Friday in support of his amendments.

The speech, which was considered very moving seems to have swayed those who were inclined to vote with the Socialists towards the right.

The Socialists, who were very confident at the outset about throwing out the Working Committee's decisions felt a little diffident about it after Gandhiji's speech.

Mahatmaji scored a victory, when the resolution sponsored by him, amending the Congress Constitution drastically was accepted by the House by 113 against 47.

DISCUSSION IN DETAILS

The Subjects Committee met on Saturday morning in the Committee Pandal, at 8 a.m., with Babu Rajendra Prasad in the chair. Delegates looked tired after a late sitting.

At the outset, Dr. Sanyal referred to the alleged unfair treatment of the Murshidabad Silk weavers and said that, in view of the fact that the President had placed certain correspondence on the table, he might be permitted to submit two letters from the Congress Exhibition Committee to the Silk weavers which would clear the issues.

The President said that he could not allow any more discussion on this point in the Subjects Committee.

Mahatma Gandhi then continued his statement. He said:—

"As I said yesterday I do not want to rush this resolution through. At the same time I want you to have the same involution I have to put our own house in order. Having discovered so many breaches, in our wall, if we do not cover up as quickly as possible, naturally every day they would become greater and the house becomes weaker and weaker."

"And so I was anxious", continued Gandhiji, "to put all these strong points of this proposed constitution before you and at the same time I want to show that there is nothing in this constitution which ought to take or which would require a great deal of study on your part or reference to any outside authority."

Mahatmaji then called upon the members to consider the proposition soon as there was nothing which would necessitate prolonged consultations. "You are supposed to be experts coming from your respective provinces", he said, "representing the opinion that extends in the respective provinces".

Continuing Gandhiji said, that if the members of the Subjects Committee did not accept the proposition now, and wanted it to be referred to the various Provincial Congress Committees, it meant that they were not fully convinced of the reason in his argument.

"If, in spite of all that I have said and might have to say to-day, you do not feel convinced of the absolute necessity of working this constitution to-day then I beseech you to reject it."

If, on the other hand, the house felt that what he said was demanded by the necessity of the situation, it should be passed immediately and the members should go to their provinces to put this new constitution in working order.

Signature Proposal Dropped.

Mahatmaji then referred to the opinion of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and other members of the Working Committee, regarding the signatures of those who wished to become members of the Congress or other recognised organisations. It was stated that members should sign their own names in either Urdu or Dev Nagari. There was a strong opinion that this new Clause insisting on the signatures of members might considerably affect the membership in the villages and towns.

"There is undoubtedly considerable force in this objection", stated Gandhiji, "as we want as many members as possible consistently with the spirit of the Congress Committees, spirit in terms of efficiency. Therefore if you want the restoration of that clause, you can have it. If I had not mentioned it, you would not have noticed the absence of mention of that clause. That was the reason why I want to draw your pointed attention to that clause".

Burden Of Members.

At this stage, a question was put from the audience why the delegates of the Congress Session should form the Provincial Congress Committees, (as suggested in the new constitution) in preference to those already in existence, as the questioner felt that for some time to come, the interests of work, a larger number of members would be useful.

Replying Mahatmaji said that he wanted to refer to this question independently and explained why he felt that larger number came in the way of smooth work.

He spoke from bitter experience extending over a long period. He had such an experience in South Africa itself.

But continued Gandhiji, "It is not an autocrat speaking, it is an expert democrat that is speaking to you. The essence of democracy is not in mere numerical numbers but is in the spirit behind it. Even one person may represent the whole spirit of democracy if he has reduced himself to zero and merged into the humanity."

As against one man, representing true democracy there might be 50,000 autocrats. Had not the people experience of oligarchy? If the people had penetrated this Imperials system they would have found 70,000 sub-governors all over the country. The European population in India numbering about 70,000 consider themselves members of the ruling class. They had become the Brahmins of India. If one of the Indians touched them, they felt that they were defiled. It was the hardest fact to-day. And yet these people were supposed to belong to a country with a democratic constitution.

"Instead of 70,000 sub-governors," continued Gandhiji, "if the people had 70 Indians and say 70 Europeans who had become Indianised who delighted in calling themselves Indians and represented the spirit of Indian humanity shall we not say that they represent India?"

Therefore if the Indians had a few men who identified themselves with the masses and devoted their time for the sake of the villagers whom they wanted to represent they would have solved the whole of the problem and they would have brought Swaraj nearer.

Who Rules England?

As a contrast to this picture, Gandhiji referred to the activities of Imperialist race of the British. It was not the House of Commons that ruled England. The whole national policy was being dictated by the few Directors of the Bank of England. For them, continued Gandhiji, every minute and second were of importance. It was stated that the Directors of the Bank of England sat and concluded their official business on one occasion in the record time of 13 minutes. "What is there to prevent us, the Company of the Daridranarayan," asked Gandhiji in touching tones, "from finishing our business in 5 minutes?"

For these reasons, the delegates should constitute the future provincial Congress Committee. It could be seen that the Indian National Congress comprise of essential and optional Committees. The optional committees started from the village committees upwards and could be recognised at the option of the Provincial Congress Committees. There were yet other provinces where no formation of any smaller committees was not possible.

Yet Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel would feel, opined Gandhiji, the difficulty in reorganising the Congress Committees, but he would do it like a true Civil Resister, obeying the law in a manner worthy of a civil resister, without questioning.

Organising In Absentia

Here were the Khan brothers, for instance, explained Gandhiji who were prohibited from entering the North Western Frontier Province. They were in exile and they were externed from the province. They could have offered Satyagraha and might have attempted to enter the Province. They were true soldiers. But as there was no Civil Disobedience Movement, they could not break the law. So long as the nation did not want them to break the law, they had to remain prisoners in work. From outside the province they were able to organise the Khudai Khidmatghars or the Red Shirt Volunteers. They were organising by their absence. Their very absence had tongue and it could speak.

Gandhiji was interrupted here and he replied that he was very earnest to convince the audience of the soundness of his proposals and therefore he had to plead at length. He wanted to show the House, how necessary it was to have smaller Committees. If they were satisfied with his arguments then he asked the House to accept his amendments. If the members of particular provinces felt that they needed a larger representation in their provincial Committee and other sub-Committees, they could sit and put their heads together and evolve a suitable scheme. This could not be done in the Subjects Committee through.

He then formally moved that the House accept the amendments to the Constitution subject to the modifications that might be made by a sub-Committee which would consider the various issues submitted to it and report before the morning on Sunday.

He made it clear to the House that if they did not find themselves able to accept the amendments they could clearly say so and reject them on the floor of the House.

What Of Midnapore?

A question was asked regarding the position of the Midnapore District, in which the ban on the Congress Committees was not lifted.

Gandhiji replied that it was a similar case with that of the Frontier Province. Committees could be formed either outside the prohibited area or the provincial Headquarters, the members being registered through post.

Mr. Patwardhan at this stage raised the point that several motions for circulation before the House had priority before the amendments of Mahatmaji.

He further expressed his fears that if Gandhiji's amendments were to be voted upon first, the House might accept them.

The President replied that the member need not consider that the House would vote without considering the merits of the questions, whereupon, amidst laughter, Mr. Patwardhan withdrew his statement in view of the alleged insinuation contained therein.

Considerable discussion followed in which the fact that Mahatmaji moved the proposition only on Saturday morning was made clear. The President informed the House that Gandhiji did not move any resolution on Friday and he only made a statement.

Mahatmaji also stated that he did not make any statement on Friday. He was endeavouring to understand the sense of the House and found them a bit impatient. He assured the House that he was not going to spring a surprise on them by moving something or two statements which brought denials from the members of the Subjects Committee.

Mr. Munshi said that hitherto there had been a vagueness in the constitution and to destroy that vagueness the proposals were brought in. Two reasons impelled the speaker to support the proposed amending of the constitution. If the House knew what was going on in the provinces, in the name of elections, then everybody would be convinced that there was something fundamentally wrong with the constitution. The Congressmen were passing through a stage of demoralisation and to check the evil the present modifications were considered necessary. The changes were further contemplated to withstand, the governmental machine set in motion to weaken the Congress.

The second reason given by the speaker was the need for a geographical basis for representation on the A.I.C.C. It was fluctuating just now. Thus he knew from personal knowledge, that one person from the Bhuleshwar Ward of the Bombay city was representing the constituency of Burma. (Laughter. Some Burma delegates repudiated the suggestion).

At the several voices raised protests that the insinuations were against the House and a member requested the President to take immediate action.

Mr. Munshi said that this incident did not occur this year.

Every member must have a constituency, continued Mr. Munshi, in which he worked and from which sought election.

All constitutional difficulties would be overcome by this unitary type of constitution.

Mr. Munshi held that the modified constitution as amended by Mahatma Gandhi was the only constitution under which the country could effectively fight the White Paper (Ironical Cheers).

Aney Criticises.

Mr. Aney then criticised the proposition on the ground that they were being asked to vote for a thing of which they did not know for it was not clear what the sub-Committee was going to recommend and on what issues.

Mr. Prakasam then moved his amendment.

The amendment was to the effect that the proposed amendments to the Constitution should be sent to the Provincial Congress Committee for opinion and their recommendations be considered

(Continued on page 16)

A flashlight photo of the Congress President and leaders on the dais.

Babu Rajendra Prasad delivering his presidential address from the artistic "rostrum" of the Congress President.

Skipper And Chief Officer Of "Holmdene" Suspended

Court Of Enquiry Finds Them Guilty Of Negligence

Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay agreeing with the finding of the Assessors who assisted him in the inquiry into the foundering of S. S. "Holmdene" on September 9, ordered the certificate of the master of the vessel to be suspended for six months and the certificate of the Chief Officer to be suspended for three months.

Master Of Vessel Blamed.

The findings of the court on the three issues raised during the proceedings namely,

(1) What was the course set from the point of departure.

(2) Was the course set a safe and prudent one; and

(3) What was the cause of the stranding of the vessel were that it was at the instance of the Master of the ship, that an alteration was made in the "log", at mid-night after the ship had run aground. The Magistrate agreed with the assessors that the course set was "S. 34 W." and not "S. 31 W." as shown in the log.

Lack Of Proper Care.

On the second issue the Magistrate accepted the finding of the Assessors that the stranding was due to lack of proper care in navigating the vessel. "Neither the Captain nor the Chief Officer took any readings nor any bearings and it was due to this default on their part that led to the stranding of the vessel."

The Magistrate in delivering his order observed that Captain Cland Asquith, the Master and the Chief Officer were both negligent and did not take any precautions for the safe navigation of the ship. The Master was in charge of the vessel and took full responsibility for the safe navigation of the ship and the alteration in the log was made at the instance of the Master to conceal the course. The Chief Officer was "especially to blame as he was on watch, and took no steps at all to ascertain the position of the ship."

Before orders were passed Mr. Chambers submitted that the certificate of Captain Asquith should not be cancelled or suspended on the ground that the log had been altered at his instance to conceal the course set at departure.

PERIL OF W. P. EXPOSED

How Indian Press Views Presidential Address

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27

Rajendra Prasad's address infuses a spirit of indomitable and invincible courage and strikes a note of optimism and good cheer at a time when the nation is downcast and beaten, states the "National Call, editorially, commenting on the Congress Presidential address.

It adds that the address gives to the significance of my visit at violence and satyagraha when the ideal had become surrounded with the cobwebs of doubt and suspicion. Above all, it bears the impress of a great soul impatient for freedom, love and charity.

PERIL OF W. P. EXPOSED

The "Hindustan Times" says, Rajendra Prasad exposes the emptiness and peril of the White Paper scheme and as a devoted disciple of Gandhiji he righly stressed the assimilation of interests of cities and villages on a wider political basis. It regrets the President's omission to refer to the possibility of a Constituent Assembly which is the positive aspect of the case for for Council Entry.

THROUGH ANGLO-INDIAN EYES

The "Statesman" traces the trend of Congress politics since its inauguration half a century ago says W. C. Banerji and Dadabhai Naoroji saw much of Parliament and were thus able to measure most accurately the strength and conflict of British Parties in their treatment of Indian questions. Rajendra Prasad has had no experience of British parliamentarians at first hand and in a breath he condemns the White Paper on the grounds that it concedes no real power of any kind.'"

After referring to the agitation of the Tories who could more effectively reject the White Paper than Congressmen in the Assembly, the paper states that whatever Govt.'s financial and economic policy may be it yet keeps India's credit good throughout the world in an age of difficulty and chaos.—A. P.

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